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# Intensive Archeological Survey And Construction Monitoring For VFW Boulevard Drainage Improvements Segments 2, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

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# INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING FOR VFW BOULEVARD DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS SEGMENT 2, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

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*Under*
Texas Antiquities Permit 6260

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COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting

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## Management Summary

In June 2012, an intensive archeological survey was completed in order to inventory and evaluate archeological resources on public land prior to the construction of drainage and roadway improvements along VFW Boulevard from Roosevelt Avenue, which is also a Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) roadway known as Spur 536, to Padre Drive in southeastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. From April 2013 to October 2014, construction-phase excavations were monitored. The work was carried out for Bexar County (the County) under Texas Antiquities Permit 6260. Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) conducted the survey and monitoring under contract to HNTB Corporation.

The area of potential effects (APE) for the project extends from just west of Roosevelt Avenue to Padre Drive, a distance of approximately 0.43 kilometers (km) or 0.27 miles. Box-section storm drains, the deepest components of the project, were installed at depths up to approximately 6.1 meters (m) or 20 feet (ft). Most of the APE varies in width between 27.4 m and 36.6 m (90-120 ft), with its maximum width of approximately 113 m (370 ft) along Roosevelt Avenue. The 1.68-hectare (4.15-acre) APE includes approximately 1.29 hectares (3.19 acres) of existing City and County right-of-way and 0.38 hectares (0.95 acres) of TxDOT right-of-way. The APE also includes 0.002 hectares (0.005 acres) of new right-of-way acquired by the County.

The bulk of the APE is occupied by the existing pavement of VFW Boulevard. Much of the remainder has been disturbed by the installation of natural gas pipelines, communication and electrical cables, and other underground utilities. During survey investigations, 16 shovel test units and 7 backhoe trenches were excavated outside the paved area, primarily along the south side of VFW Boulevard, where surface expressions of disturbance appeared less severe and/or ground visibility was low. None of the subsurface units yielded archeological materials or deposits. No traces of a key target of the survey, a 7.8-m-wide (25.6-ft-wide) possible colonial-period *acequia* identified in a nearby project in Mission County Park, could be found; however, utility lines prevented the excavation of the long, continuous exposures necessary to recognize such a large feature. Construction-phase monitoring by qualified archeologists was recommended in an earlier version of this report, based on the location of the APE within the Mission Parkway National Register District, the proximity of known resources, the logistical constraints imposed by existing utilities and pavement, and the depth of proposed impacts. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) concurred on October 11, 2012.

During the monitoring phase, extensive subsurface disturbance was observed, primarily due to active and inactive utility lines (electrical, communications, gas, water, and wastewater). No materials or deposits of archeological interest were found.

No direct evidence was found of preserved deposits with a high degree of integrity; associations with distinctive architectural and material culture styles; rare materials and assemblages; the potential to yield data important to the study of preservation techniques and the past in general; or potential attractiveness to relic hunters (13 TAC 26.10).

No artifacts were collected; project records including notes, forms, and photographs will be curated at CAS, per TAC 26.16 and 26.17. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) concurred with the findings and recommendations of this report on April 2, 2015 (see Appendix A).

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# INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING FOR VFW BLVD DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS SEGMENT 2, SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

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# 1.0 Introduction

### Overview of the Project

The purpose of the investigation described in this report is to document archeological resources within the footprint of proposed drainage improvements and associated construction activities along VFW Boulevard from Roosevelt Avenue, which is also a Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) roadway known as Spur 536, to Padre Drive in southeastern San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (see **Figure 1**). The primary reason for the project, which was funded by Bexar County (the County) and undertaken within right-of-way owned by the County, TxDOT, and the City of San Antonio (CoSA), was to reduce flooding in the area.

The main component of the project was the installation of box-section storm drains measuring approximately 3 m by 2.4 m (10 ft by 8 ft) and 2.4 m by 1.8 m (8 ft by 6 ft) partly under the existing roadway. The project also included additional minor elements such as the construction of sidewalks along VFW Boulevard as well as utility relocations.

### Area of Potential Effects for Archeological Resources

The archeological area of potential effects (APE) was defined by Cox | McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC) in the scope of Texas Antiquities Permit 6260, which was approved by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in May 2012.

The APE is based on the project footprint, which extends from just west of Roosevelt Avenue to Padre Drive, a distance of approximately 0.43 kilometers (km) or 0.27 miles (see **Figure 1**). The drains were installed at a maximum depth of approximately 6.1 meters (m) or 20 feet (ft). Most of the APE varies in width between 27.4 m and 36.6 m (90-120 ft), with its maximum width of approximately 113 m (370 ft) along Roosevelt Avenue. The 1.68-hectare (4.15-acre) APE includes approximately 1.29 hectares (3.19 acres) of existing City and County right-of-way and 0.38 hectares (0.95 acres) of TxDOT right-of-way. The APE also includes 0.002 hectares (0.005 acres) of new right-of-way acquired by the County.

The APE described above applies to archeological resources only; non-archeological historic resources were the subject of a separate study and separately defined APE.

### Regulatory and Administrative Context

The project is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas because it was constructed within right-of-way owned by TxDOT, a state agency, and CoSA and Bexar County, political subdivisions of the State of Texas. Although TxDOT involvement often federalizes projects because of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funding, in this case the project was funded by Bexar County. Although no federal nexus that would trigger Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was known during project fieldwork, Section 106 issues were considered because of the sensitivity of the project setting.

Per the provisions of the Antiquities Code of Texas, the goal of the investigation was to carry out a survey for previously unidentified resources, attempt to revisit any previously identified resources, and evaluate the eligibility of identified resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or for listing as State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) (9 TNRC 191; 13 TAC 26).

This investigation concerns the second segment of a project formerly structured as one larger project. Additional drainage improvements were constructed in 2012 from Padre Drive to the San Antonio River; this work is known as VFW Boulevard Drainage Improvements Segment 1. On December 15, 2011, a meeting was held at the TxDOT San Antonio District office with representatives from TxDOT, CoSA, and Bexar County to discuss cultural resource issues in the area. One of the outcomes of the meeting was the recommendation (with concurrence from CoSA City Archeologist Kay Hindes) that Segments 1 and 2 be coordinated separately for several reasons: first, Segment 1 has independent utility; second, the segments have different construction schedules, rendering a single archeological permit for both projects unwieldy; and third, cultural resource coordination for Segment 2 falls under TxDOT's jurisdiction due to the inclusion of Roosevelt Avenue/Spur 536, while Segment 1 does not include any TxDOT facilities. Per these discussions, Texas Antiquities Permit 6139 was issued to CMEC on January 11, 2012 for Segment 1, but was cancelled on January 17, 2012 due to administrative restructuring of the project. Archeologists from the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) carried out a survey of Segment 1 in spring 2012 under an existing Texas Antiquities Permit (number 5957) covering work sponsored and/or overseen by the San Antonio River Authority or SARA (Ahr and Ulrich 2012).

### Methodological and Logistical Considerations

Chris Dayton (Principal Investigator), Haley Rush, Sara Laurence, Sarah Loftus, and James Muela of CMEC performed the fieldwork for this project from June 2012 to October 2014. The weather was generally hot and humid during the survey and far more variable during the monitoring, which took place in all seasons. The only major logistical difficulty encountered was flooding during rainstorms, illustrating the need for the improvements. All shovel test and trench units were placed judgmentally within the APE based on observed disturbance levels, known utilities, and guidelines established by the THC and the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA). The methods employed during this study and the issues that constrained them are discussed further in Chapters Four and Five.

Per the approved scope of Texas Antiquities Permit 6260, a limited collection policy (diagnostics only) was in effect during the investigation. However, no diagnostic materials were found; thus, this project generated no archeological materials to be curated.

### Structure of the Report

Following this introduction, Chapter Two presents environmental parameters for the APE; Chapter Three offers a brief cultural context and summary of previous archeological research in and near the APE; Chapter Four discusses research goals, relevant methods, and the regulatory considerations underlying them; and Chapter Five presents the results of the fieldwork and summarizes the implications of the investigations.

## 2.0 Environmental Context

### Topography and Drainage

The APE is located at an approximate elevation of 174 m (570 ft) above mean sea level on a high terrace west of the San Antonio River.

### Geology and Soils

Geologically, the entire APE is underlain by late Quaternary (Holocene) alluvial terrace deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel (Stoeser et al. 2007), which in turn are underlain by Pleistocene alluvial terrace deposits (Ahr and Ulrich 2012). Soil in the APE is mapped as Sunev clay loam on 0-1 percent slopes, although little undisturbed soil is present (NRCS 2012).

### Ecological Setting and Land Use

The APE is located in the Blackland Prairie ecoregion (Gould et al. 1960) and is classified as Urban in *The Vegetation Types of Texas* (McMahan et al. 1984). Very little vegetation is present within or around the APE, which is located in an area of intense development (see the aerial base in **Figure 2** and views in **Figures 3-9**). Land within and near the APE is currently used for commercial, residential, transportation, and recreational purposes.

# 3.0 Cultural Context

### Archeological Chronology

The APE lies within the Central Texas archeological region, which is based—like most spatial constructs used to classify past cultural groups—on a combination of archeological patterns and geologic, geographic, climatic, pedologic, and other environmental factors (Perttula 2004a). Although the definition of such regions is never without controversy (e.g., Jones 1997), the archeological distinctiveness of Central Texas—manifested most clearly in the ubiquity of burned rock middens—is relatively well established, as it is one of the most intensively studied parts of the state (Collins 2004).

Despite that distinctiveness, the archeological chronology typically used by researchers in Central Texas is broadly similar to that used in the rest of Texas, and indeed throughout North America, with the first well-established human occupations occurring approximately 11,500 radiocarbon years before present (BP), or approximately 13,000 calendar years ago, and the bulk of the prehistoric record contained within a long Archaic Period (**Table 1**) (Perttula 2004b).

**Table 1: Archeological Chronology for Central Texas***

| Period | Years Before Present (BP)** |
|---|---|
| Paleoindian | 11,500 – 8,800 |
| Early | 11,500 – 10,000 |
| Late | 10,000 – 8,800 |
| Archaic | 8,800 – 1,200 |
| Early | 8,800 – 6,000 |
| Middle | 6,000 – 4,000 |
| Late | 4,000 – 1,200 |
| Late Prehistoric | 1,200 – 400 |
| Early | 1,200 – 800 |
| Late | 800 – 400 |
| Historic | 400 – 50 |

* After Collins 2004: 113, Figure 3.9a.
** Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, which are typical in Texas archeology (see Perttula 2004a:14, Note 1).

Central Texas is generally considered to have a high probability for prehistoric archeological sites and materials, due in large part to the suitability of native Edwards Plateau chert—typically found as large cobbles within limestone beds—for toolmaking. The region contains thousands of chert quarrying and tool-production sites, some hundreds of hectares/acres in size (THC 2012). Such sites are not shown in **Figure 1** due to its limited scale but are well-known in the Texas archeological community, some of whose members regard Central Texas as a single giant prehistoric quarry site with pockets of varying density.

Of course, San Antonio is also the epicenter of Spanish colonial archeology in Texas, with dozens of major sites dating from the early 1700s to the early 1800s, including the NRHP-listed Mission San José near the current APE and the multi-site Mission Parkway National Historic District within which the APE is located (see **Figure 1** and discussion below). An exhaustive review of work conducted at Mission San José in the last several decades is beyond the scope of this document; a recent summary is available in Bonine et al. 2010.

### Previous Investigations and Previously Identified Resources

A data search of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas maintained by the THC and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) was conducted in order to identify any previously recorded cemeteries, historical markers, NRHP properties or districts, SALs, archeological sites, and previous surveys in the APE and within one kilometer (0.62 miles), the standard buffer zone for such searches. One large-scale NRHP resource, the Mission Parkway National Historic District, encompasses most of the APE (THC 2012; see **Figure 1**).

One linear and two area surveys are shown crossing the APE in the Atlas. The dates and other details of the linear survey are unknown, as its Atlas record is incomplete. The area surveys cover the entire Mission Parkway District and were undertaken in 1976 and 1980 by the THC and the National Park Service (NPS).

Keyword searches in the Atlas also revealed a recent (2008-2010) CoSA project undertaken by SWCA at the Mission Drive-In at the intersection of VFW and Roosevelt (Bonine et al. 2010). The THC determined the drive-in site to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Although the drive-in was determined eligible, at the time of this report, the city has not submitted a nomination for the drive-in to be formally listed on the NRHP and is unlikely to do so, rendering moot any discussion of formal SAL eligibility. Currently, the project has no federal nexus and the project falls entirely under the Antiquities Code, which addresses listed structures only (9 TNRC 191.092[f]; Hindes personal communication 2012).

In addition, at the time of the project organization meeting discussed in Chapter One, CMEC learned of ongoing (2011-2012) investigations by CAR-UTSA in Mission County Park, immediately east of the VFW-Padre intersection. Finally, as mentioned in Chapter One, CAR-UTSA also carried out a survey in early 2012 for VFW Boulevard Drainage Improvements Segment 1 (Ahr and Ulrich 2012). The Segment 1 APE begins at the east end of the present APE and continues east to the San Antonio River. The Segment 1 work adjacent to the present project provided local confirmation of the generally accepted notion, based on hundreds of previous projects in the region, that the Pleistocene terrace matrix is unlikely to contain archeological deposits (Ahr and Ulrich 2012).

Within one kilometer (0.62 miles) of the APE the following resources were found (THC 2012):

- Two additional NRHP properties/districts ("additional" because they are nearby districts in addition to the district within which most of the APE is located)
    - Ethel Wilson Harris house
    - Mission San José National Historic Site
- One historical marker associated with Mission San José
- One cemetery associated with Mission San José
- The Mission Drive-In south of VFW Boulevard, east of Roosevelt Avenue, and west of Padre Drive, recently studied by SWCA (Bonine et al. 2010)

- 16 previously recorded archeological sites:
  - 41BX3, the NRHP-listed Mission San José
  - 41BX237, the ruins of Hot Wells Bath House, a late-19th/early-20th-century bath house that has burned at least three times, most recently in 2011
  - 41BX267, the route of the main San José *acequia* as traced/hypothesized in the 1970s, during the definition of the Mission Parkway NRHP District
  - 41BX270, a site of unknown age/affiliation due to an incomplete Atlas record
  - 41BX563, trenches and materials associated with Mission San José (41BX3)
  - 41BX1621, a site of unknown age/affiliation due to an incomplete Atlas record
  - 41BX1628, a low-density deposit of prehistoric and historic-age materials recommended for additional work due to depth potential
  - 41BX1774, an early 20th-century residence adjacent to the Mission Drive-In
  - 41BX1803, a minor deposit of historic-age glass
  - 41BX1806, a minor deposit of historic-age glass and limestone fragments
  - 41BX1807, a minor deposit of historic-age glass, ceramic, and metal fragments
  - 41BX1809, a minor deposit of historic-age glass, ceramic, metal, and other materials
  - 41BX1917, a minor, likely disturbed deposit of prehistoric and historic-age materials
  - 41BX1918, a minor, likely disturbed deposit of prehistoric and historic-age materials
  - 41BX1919, a minor scatter of prehistoric and historic-age materials
  - 41BX1920, major prehistoric occupation with features and apparent structural remains dating back approximately 4,000 years as well as an apparent fragment of Spanish colonial *acequia*, likely NRHP/SAL-eligible

Prior to the fieldwork undertaken for this project, information provided by CAR-UTSA and TxDOT indicated that the colonial component of 41BX1920 may represent a hitherto unknown eastern secondary canal from the main San Jose *acequia* located west of the APE (41BX267; see **Figure 1**), and that this eastern fork may cross VFW Boulevard within the APE of the present project. Given the location of the APE within an NRHP district and the well-documented importance of water management to the Spanish mission system, the *acequia* was considered a key target of the survey and monitoring.

Based on documentation of similar canals in the area, the *acequia* was initially hypothesized to be up to 4.6-6.1 m (15-20 ft) in width and 4.6 m (15 ft) or more in depth, beyond the depth of typical zones of road and utility disturbance (0.6-1.8 m or 2-6 ft) as well as the reach of typical archeological trenching, which would usually extend to depths of 1.8-2.4 m or 6-8 ft. Based on preliminary field data from 41BX1920 (provided by CAR-UTSA), the possible *acequia* profiled in Mission County Park is even wider than expected at 7.8 m (25.6 ft). However it is also much shallower than expected, at just 1.5 m (5 ft) in total depth. If truly a major *acequia* and not a minor canal or natural swale, depression, or rill, the *acequia* at 41BX1920 appears to have been truncated by erosion or development.

# 4.0 Research Goals and Methods

### Purpose of the Research

The present study was carried out to accomplish three major goals:

1. To identify all historic and prehistoric archeological resources located within the APE defined in Chapter One;

2. To perform a preliminary evaluation of the identified resources' potential for inclusion in the NRHP and/or for designation as an SAL (typically performed concurrently); and

3. To make recommendations about the need for further research concerning the identified resources based on the preliminary NRHP/SAL evaluation and with guidance on methodology and ethics from the THC and CTA.

### Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The project does not currently have a federal nexus and is therefore not subject to Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470; 36 CFR 800), under which federal agencies and entities using federal funds must "take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties" (36 CFR 800.1a), with "historic property" defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (36 CFR 800.16).

Despite the lack of a federal nexus for the present project, detailed discussion of Section 106 and the NRHP is still warranted; the THC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (13 TAC 26) for investigations carried out under the Antiquities Code of Texas (9 TNRC 191) make direct reference to NRHP eligibility as a component of state-level resource identifications and evaluations, which are discussed further in the next section. In addition, project stakeholders requested consideration of Section 106 issues due to the sensitivity of the project environs.

In order to determine the presence of historic properties (with this phrase understood in its broader Section 106 sense), an APE is first delineated. The APE is the area in which direct impacts (and in a federal context, indirect impacts as well) to historic properties may occur. Within the APE, resources are evaluated to determine if they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and to determine the presence of any properties that are already listed on the NRHP. To determine if a property is significant, cultural resource professionals and regulators evaluate the resource using these established criteria:

> …The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Note that significance and NRHP eligibility are determined by two primary components: integrity *and* one of the four types of association and data potential listed under 36 CFR 60.4(a-d). The criterion most often applied to archeological sites is the last—and arguably the broadest—of the four; its phrasing allows regulators to consider a broad range of research questions and analytical techniques that may be brought to bear (36 CFR 60.4[d]).

Although all seven aspects of integrity are considered during the Section 106 review process, not all seven need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of a past time and place is evident and/or the potential for data addressing important research questions is present. The level of integrity required for NRHP eligibility is also different for each of the four NRHP significance criteria. For example, a property eligible under Criterion C should retain the aspects of integrity linked to physical qualities (design, materials, and workmanship) to a higher degree than one that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B). However, a property that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B) should still possess sufficient integrity to be recognizable to the time or era in which it attained significance. For archeological resources, most likely eligible under Criterion D, location and association are the aspects of integrity that most closely approximate the key concept of archeological context (i.e., in situ artifacts, deposits, and/or features in meaningful stratigraphic relationships).

Occasionally, certain resources fall into categories which require further evaluation using one or more of the following Criteria Considerations. If a resource is identified and falls into one of these categories, the Criteria Considerations listed below may be applied in conjunction with one or more of the four NRHP criteria listed above.

a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or

b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or

c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life, or

d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or

e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or

f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance, or

g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (36 CFR 60.4).

Resources that are listed in the NRHP or are recommended eligible are treated the same under Section 106, and are generally treated the same at the state level as well.

After cultural resources within the APE are identified and evaluated, effects evaluations are completed to determine if the proposed project has no effect, no adverse effect, or an adverse effect on these resources. Effects are determined by assessing the impacts that the proposed project will have on the characteristics that make the property eligible for listing in the NRHP as well as its integrity. Types of potential adverse effects considered include physical impacts, such as the destruction of all or part of a resource; property acquisitions that adversely impact the historic setting of a resource, even if built resources are not directly impacted; noise and vibration impacts evaluated according to accepted professional standards; changes to significant viewsheds; and cumulative effects that may occur later in time. If the project will have an adverse effect on cultural resources, measures can be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate this adverse effect. In some instances, changes to the proposed project can be made to avoid adverse effects. In other cases, adverse effects may be unavoidable, and mitigation to compensate for these impacts will be proposed and agreed upon by consulting parties.

### The Antiquities Code of Texas

Because the project was funded by Bexar County and undertaken on lands owned by the County, CoSA, and TxDOT, agencies/political subdivisions of the State of Texas, the project is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (9 TNRC 191), which requires consideration of effects on properties designated as—or eligible to be designated as—SALs, which are defined as:

> ...sites, objects, buildings, structures and historic shipwrecks, and locations of historical, archeological, educational, or scientific interest including, but not limited to, prehistoric American Indian or aboriginal campsites, dwellings, and habitation sites, aboriginal paintings, petroglyphs, and other marks or carvings on rock or elsewhere which pertain to early American Indian or other archeological sites of every character, treasure imbedded in the earth, sunken or abandoned ships and wrecks of the sea or any part of their contents, maps, records, documents, books, artifacts, and implements of culture in any way related to the inhabitants, prehistory, history, government, or culture in, on, or under any of the lands of the State of Texas, including the tidelands, submerged land, and the bed of the sea within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas. (13 TAC 26.2)

Guidelines for the evaluation of cultural resources as SALs and/or for listing on the NRHP, which is also explicitly referenced at the state level, are detailed in 13 TAC 26. An archeological site identified on lands owned or controlled by the State of Texas may be of sufficient significance to allow designation as a SAL if at least one of the following criteria applies:

1. the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
2. the site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
3. the site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
4. the study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge;
5. the high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected (13 TAC 26.10).

For archeological resources, the state-level process requires securing and maintaining a valid Texas Antiquities Permit from the THC, the lead state agency for Antiquities Code compliance, throughout all stages of investigation, analysis, and reporting.

### Methods and Protocols

With the goals and guidelines above in mind, CMEC personnel conducted an intensive survey in June 2012, per category 6 of 13 TAC 26.15 and using the definitions in 13 TAC 26.3, searching for previously identified and unidentified archeological resources (see Chapter Five). Archeologists visited numerous times that month during coordination with CoSA and TxDOT, fieldwork at other San Antonio project areas, and other nearby activities. Field methods complied with the coverage requirements of 13 TAC 26.15, as elaborated by the THC and CTA. Per consultation with CoSA and THC staff in September 2012, the permit also covered construction monitoring, category 7 under 13 TAC 26.15.

Most of the APE appeared to have been disturbed by the previous construction of roadways and utilities. In parts of the APE that appeared less disturbed (primarily along the south edge of the APE), 16 shovel tests and 7 backhoe trenches were excavated (see **Figure 2**).

#### SHOVEL TESTING

The 16 shovel tests were excavated in natural levels to major color/texture changes, restrictive features, or 60 cm (24 in), whichever was encountered first, as allowed by compaction and hardness of the deposits. Excavated matrix was screened through 0.635-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth as allowed by moisture and clay content, which often required that the removed sediment be crumbled/sorted by hand, trowel, and/or shovel point. Deposits were described using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations, and all observations were recorded on standardized CMEC shovel test forms (see **Appendix A**). The testing protocol detailed in the approved scope for Texas Antiquities Permit 6260 called for radial shovel tests to be placed at 5-m (16-ft) intervals around each shovel test positive for cultural material until 2 negative units were established in each cardinal direction. However, this protocol proved to be moot, as no materials of archeological interest were uncovered.

#### MECHANICAL TRENCHING

Seven backhoe trenches were also excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2 m (7.2 ft). The trenching progressed in 50-cm (20-in) depth increments, and samples were screened through 0.635-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth and crumbled/troweled clay/moisture content prevented screening. Following completion of the mechanical excavations, CMEC personnel examined the exposed deposits (as allowed by trench configuration and safety issues) and described them using conventional texture classifications and Munsell color designations (see **Appendix A**). Following description of the deposits, CMEC personnel supervised the complete backfilling and leveling of each trench area.

#### HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

Historic-age maps from the *Texas Historic Overlay* (Foster et al. 2006), the Perry-Castañeda Library at the University of Texas at Austin, and other sources were also reviewed for any traces of an *acequia* or other possible features of archeological interest in or near the APE. The most useful documents, a 1912 map of San Antonio and several sets of landscaping and road construction plans from the 1930s, were found in the TxDOT archives and provided to CMEC by TxDOT Staff Archeologist Al McGraw. Results from these documents are discussed in the next chapter.

#### CURATION

No materials were collected during the investigation; therefore, this project generated no archeological materials to be curated. Project field notes, forms, and other data will be made available to future researchers at an appropriate public facility per 13 TAC 26.16-17.

## 5.0 Results and Recommendations

Approximately three-quarters of the surface area within the 1.68-hectare (4.15-acre) APE was severely disturbed by the construction of existing streets (see **Figures 2-5**). Much of the remainder appeared to have been disturbed by the installation of underground high-pressure natural gas pipelines, electrical and communications cables, and water and wastewater pipelines (see **Figures 2, 6,** and **7**), a supposition later confirmed during construction-stage excavations. Archeological monitoring observations from the construction phase are discussed following the survey results.

### Survey Field Results

Sixteen shovel test (ST) units were excavated in non-contiguous pockets of the APE where apparently undisturbed soil and/or vegetation was visible at the surface (see **Table 2** and **Figures 8** and **9**). Plastic bottle tops, fragments of foam cups, plastic bags, and other modern discarded items were found in units throughout the APE at up to 40 cm (16 in) in depth.

**Table 2: Shovel Test Unit Excavation Results**

| Shovel Test (ST) Unit Number | Land Ownership at ST Location | Depth (cmbs*) | Soil/Sediment Observations | Cultural Materials Observed/Collected | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Public | 0-10<br>10-60 | 10 YR 4/2 very hard, compact clay loam | Bottle tops and other trash/None | |
| 2 | Public | 0-10<br>10-60 | 10 YR 4/2 very hard, compact clay loam | Trash/None | |
| 3 | Public | 0-40<br>40+ | 10 YR 4/2 dry, hard sandy loam with gravel<br>Cobbles with very little matrix – fill? | Trash/None | |
| 4 | Public | 0-30<br>30+ | Extremely hard cobbly fill with 10 YR 5/3 loam<br>Too hard to continue | None/None | |
| 5 | Public | 0-30<br>30+ | Extremely hard cobbly fill with 10 YR 5/3 loam<br>Too hard to continue | | |
| 6 | Public | 0-60 | 10 YR 3/1 moist sandy/gravelly loam | Plastic fragments and other trash to 40 cmbs/None | |
| 7 | Public | 0-60 | 10 YR 3/1 moist sandy/gravelly loam | Plastic fragments and other trash to 40 cmbs/None | |
| 8 | Public | 0-60 | 10 YR 3/1 moist sandy/gravelly loam | Plastic fragments and other trash to 40 cmbs/None | |
| 9 | Public | 0 | Extremely hard, compact fill – too hard to excavate by hand | Trash/None | |
| 10 | Public | 0-20<br>20-60 | Hard, dry, cobbly fill with 10 YR 3/1-4/2 loam<br>10 YR 3/1 dry, compact loam | Trash/None | |
| 11 | Public | 0-20<br>20-60 | Hard, dry, cobbly fill with 10 YR 3/1-4/2 loam<br>10 YR 3/1 dry, compact loam | Trash/None | |
| 12 | Public | 0-20<br>20-60 | Hard, dry, cobbly fill with 10 YR 3/1-4/2 loam<br>10 YR 3/1 dry, compact loam | Trash/None | |

**Table 2: Shovel Test Unit Excavation Results**

| Shovel Test (ST) Unit Number | Land Ownership at ST Location | Depth (cmbs*) | Soil/Sediment Observations | Cultural Materials Observed/Collected | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Public | 0-10<br>10-60 | 10 YR 4/3 silt loam<br>10 YR 3/1 slightly moist sandy/silty clay with gravel | Trash/None | |
| 14 | Public | 0 | Extremely hard, compact fill – too hard to excavate by hand | Trash/None | |
| 15 | Public | 0 | Extremely hard, compact fill – too hard to excavate by hand | Trash/None | |
| 16 | Public | 0-20<br>20-60 | 10 YR 4/2 very hard, dry compact loam<br>10 YR 3/2 slightly moist loam | Trash/None | |

* Centimeters below surface.

Seven backhoe trenches (BHTs) were excavated to depths of up to 220 cm or 2.2 m (87 in or 7.2 ft) (see **Table 3** and **Figures 10-12**). All were placed along the south side of VFW Boulevard due to the lack of sufficient open ground in the rest of the APE. The trenches were excavated with particular care due to the close proximity of multiple utility lines, especially 16-inch-diameter CPS Energy natural gas pipelines along both sides of VFW Boulevard and underground electrical cables on the south side (see **Figures 2** and **6**). With the exception of two truncated units (BHTs 3 and 4; see below), the trenches generally revealed layers of extremely hard cobbly/gravelly fill ranging from 15 cm to 100 cm (6 in to 39 in) in thickness over various less-disturbed loams and clay loams underlain by a siltier, calcareous, lighter-colored basal deposit (see **Figure 12**) that appears to correspond to the Ckk horizon and Pleistocene terrace surface identified by CAR-UTSA (Ahr and Ulrich 2012) in the adjacent Segment 1, which was under construction in mid-2012 (see **Figures 13** and **14**).

No materials of archeological interest were found in any of the trenches. Three units (see **Table 3**) contained modern materials such as beer bottle fragments and pieces of plastic pipe at 90-100 cm (35-39 in) in depth (see **Figure 15**).

**Table 3: Backhoe Trench Excavation Results**

| Trench Unit Number | Land Ownership at Trench Location | Depth (cmbs*) | Soil/Sediment Observations | Cultural Materials Observed/Collected | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Public | 0-20<br>20-30<br>30-50<br>50-200<br>200+ | 10 YR 3/2 hard, dry, compact clay loam with abundant gravel, cobbles – road fill?<br>10 YR 7/2 crumbly silt/sand with gravel – road fill?<br>10 YR 3/1 dry, compact clay loam<br>10 YR 4/2 slightly moist crumbly loam<br>10 YR 4/2 dry, compact loam with abundant $CaCO_3$, gravel | None/None | |
| 2 | Public | 0-15<br>15-25 | 10 YR 4/2 very hard, dry, compact loam<br>10 YR 5/4-5/6 crumbly silt, sand, gravel – road fill? | Trash and asphalt/None | 15-25 cmbs observations are for west end only; remainder of |

**Table 3: Backhoe Trench Excavation Results**

| Trench Unit Number | Land Ownership at Trench Location | Depth (cmbs*) | Soil/Sediment Observations | Cultural Materials Observed/Collected | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 25-60<br><br>60-200 | 10 YR 3/2 dry to slightly moist crumbly loam<br>10 YR 4/3 slightly moist crumbly loam with $CaCO_3$ at base | | trench was 15-60 10 YR 3/2 crumbly loam |
| 3 | Public | 0-10<br><br><br>10-30<br>30-70<br><br>70+ | Very hard, mottled 10 YR 3/1-5/2 cobbly clay loam – recently compacted by heavy equipment<br>Cobbles, 10 YR 5/2 loam – fill?<br>10 YR 4/2 clay loam with rare cobbles, gravel<br>Mottled 7.5 YR 5/6 pure fine sand and 10 YR 6/2 clay | None/None | Apparent utility ditch; terminated at 70 cmbs due to safety concerns |
| 4 | Public | 0-10<br><br>10-30<br>30-70<br><br>70+ | Very hard, mottled 10 YR 3/1-5/2 cobbly clay loam<br>Cobbles, 10 YR 5/2 loam<br>10 YR 4/2 clay loam with rare cobbles, gravel<br>Mottled 7.5 YR 5/6 pure fine sand and 10 YR 6/2 clay | None/None | Apparent utility ditch; terminated at 70 cmbs due to safety concerns |
| 5 | Public | 0-100<br><br><br>100-200 | Extremely hard, compacted cobbles, gravel with rare 10 YR 3/1 clay loam near surface<br>Mottled 10 YR 4/2 clay loam and 10 YR 7/2 silty loam – decomposed bedrock? | Bottle and asphalt fragments to 100 cmbs/None | Upper meter appears to be bedded road fill or spillover from leveling of VFW parking lot to south |
| 6 | Public | 0-20<br><br><br>20-100<br>100-220<br>220+ | 10 YR 3/2-4/2 very dense, hard, dry, compact sandy/gravelly loam with cobbles<br>10 YR 3/1 dry, compact loam<br>10 YR 4/3 crumbly loam<br>10 YR 4/3 silt loam with abundant $CaCO_3$ filaments, concretions | Trash and glass bottle fragments 20-100 cmbs/None | Disturbed to at least 100 cmbs |
| 7 | Public | 0-20<br><br>20-90<br>90-200<br>200+ | Cobble fill with very hard, dry 10 YR 5/2 sandy loam<br>10 YR 3/1-3/2 sandy loam<br>10 YR 5/3 crumbly loam<br>10 YR 4/3-5/3 crumbly loam with abundant $CaCO_3$ filaments, concretions | Plastic pipe fragments and other trash to 90 cmbs/None | Shifted trench approximately 50 cm south due to apparent utility ditch along north wall |

* Centimeters below surface.

In addition to the many known utility lines that constrained fieldwork, other apparent utility ditches/installations were also encountered in three of the seven trenches. Two of the trenches, BHTs 3 and 4, were terminated at approximately 70 cm (28 in) in depth at a bright orange pure sand fill similar to recent utility construction fills seen elsewhere in south San Antonio (see **Figure 16**). BHT 7 was shifted slightly to the south to avoid a shallow ditch parallel to VFW Boulevard. Global Positioning System (GPS) points from these locations were submitted to the County's engineering consultants to aid in utility relocation planning.

Overall, during survey investigations, CMEC archeologists noted that the Segment 2 APE was highly disturbed and that it likely contained thick deposits of fill, particularly in the vicinity of BHT 5, where the fill rests directly on deposits that may be Pleistocene in age. However, darker-colored, less-disturbed

Holocene loams were observed at depths ranging from 20 cmbs to 200 cmbs (8-79 in) in trenches along the length of the APE. No archeological materials or indications of an *acequia* were found during the survey.

### Historic Map Review and *Acequia* Implications

Historic map research yielded a 1912 map of San Antonio showing a line that apparently indicates an *acequia* channel extending northwest to southeast across the estimated location of the APE (see **Figure 17**). The overall orientation of the canal crossing the APE in **Figure 17** supports CAR-UTSA's interpretation of the 41BX1920 channel as a hitherto unknown *acequia* (see **Figure 1** for site location relative to the APE; compare with **Figure 17**). No subsurface indication of such a channel was found during CMEC's survey investigations, but a caveat that must be stressed is that the BHTs excavated in Segment 2 were generally shorter than the 7.8 m (25.6 ft) channel width measured by CAR-UTSA at 41BX1920. On the other hand, CAR-UTSA's preliminary interpretation of the 41BX1920 feature as an important *acequia* rests at least partially on the great width of the channel. In turn, that measurement rests on the assumption that the channel was profiled normal to the direction of flow. In other words, a narrower (and therefore more minor) channel, if cut at an angle, could be visible as a misleadingly wide profile not representative of actual bank-to-bank width.

In the absence of more concrete information during the survey stage, CMEC cultural resources personnel speculated that the canal shown in **Figure 17**, if such a canal did exist, may have crossed the APE at the location of the existing drainage inlet shown in **Figure 7** and also visible in **Figure 2** between STs 11 and 12, and that an additional channel profile or profiles may have been available under the existing VFW Boulevard pavement and near-surface road fill. The inlet is located in a very wide, shallow topographic low approximately 30 cm (1 ft) in depth, and it is unclear whether this swale was a feature of the landscape (whether originally natural or engineered) prior to road construction and drainage improvements (e.g., leveling and inlet/pipeline installation) in the area.

Landscaping and road construction plans from the 1930s also provided some useful results. No notes or mapped features of interest were found in or near the current Segment 2 APE. However, both the landscaping and construction plans contain references to a canal or ditch. This canal, which is shown in more detail in the construction plans (see **Figure 18**), appears to locally confirm the path of 41BX267 (the THC Atlas entry that estimates the overall route of the Mission San José main *acequia*), placing it along the south side of the former Mission Drive-In property and present location of the Mission Branch Library (Bonine et al. 2010). This information may be of use to TxDOT as improvements are made to Roosevelt Avenue.

### Monitoring Field Results

From April 2013 to October 2014, CMEC archeologists visited the APE more than 70 times to monitor ground-disturbing activities and photograph exposed profiles. Construction took place in a highly complex, back-and-forth fashion (with parallel "stripes" of trenching along VFW from Padre to Roosevelt) to keep at least one traffic lane open along VFW during most of the project. The monitoring schedule was established in consultation with onsite construction inspectors and varied throughout the life cycle of the project based on the apparent potential of planned activities to disturb archeologically relevant deposits. The average intensity of the monitoring was one to three "spot" visits per week.

During the monitoring phase, extensive subsurface disturbance was observed, primarily due to dozens of active and inactive utility lines (electrical, communications, gas, water, and wastewater) (see **Figures**

**19-27**) at depths of 1-6 m (0.9-20 ft). No materials or deposits of archeological interest were found, and the darker Holocene loams discussed above seen in survey-stage trenches now appear to represent rare pockets of less-disturbed soil rather than windows into typical subsurface conditions. No intact deposits were found at the projected *acequia* location (see **Figure 22**). Field forms are included in **Appendix A**.

### Indirect Effects

In addition to the potential for direct effects to historic properties, this cultural resources investigation also considered indirect effects. The VFW Boulevard Drainage Improvements Segment 2 project consists of elements installed at and below the ground surface within a heavily developed environment. Thus, the project has not caused permanent adverse visual impacts to NRHP-listed or eligible resources such as the Mission Parkway NRHP District and the Mission Drive-In. Other indirect impacts, such as induced growth, are unlikely, given the intensity of current public, residential, and commercial use of the area and the lack of land available for further development.

### Recommendations

The monitoring recommended in a previous version of this report, which was approved by the THC on October 11, 2012, has now been completed, with no archeological finds. No further archeological work within the APE is recommended. No direct evidence was found of preserved deposits with a high degree of integrity; associations with distinctive architectural and material culture styles; rare materials and assemblages; the potential to yield data important to the study of preservation techniques and the past in general; or potential attractiveness to relic hunters (13 TAC 26.10). Therefore, a finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

No materials were collected during the investigation; therefore, the project generated no archeological materials to be curated. Notes, forms, and other project data will be made permanently available to future researchers via an appropriate public facility per 13 TAC 26.16-17.

## 6.0 Figures

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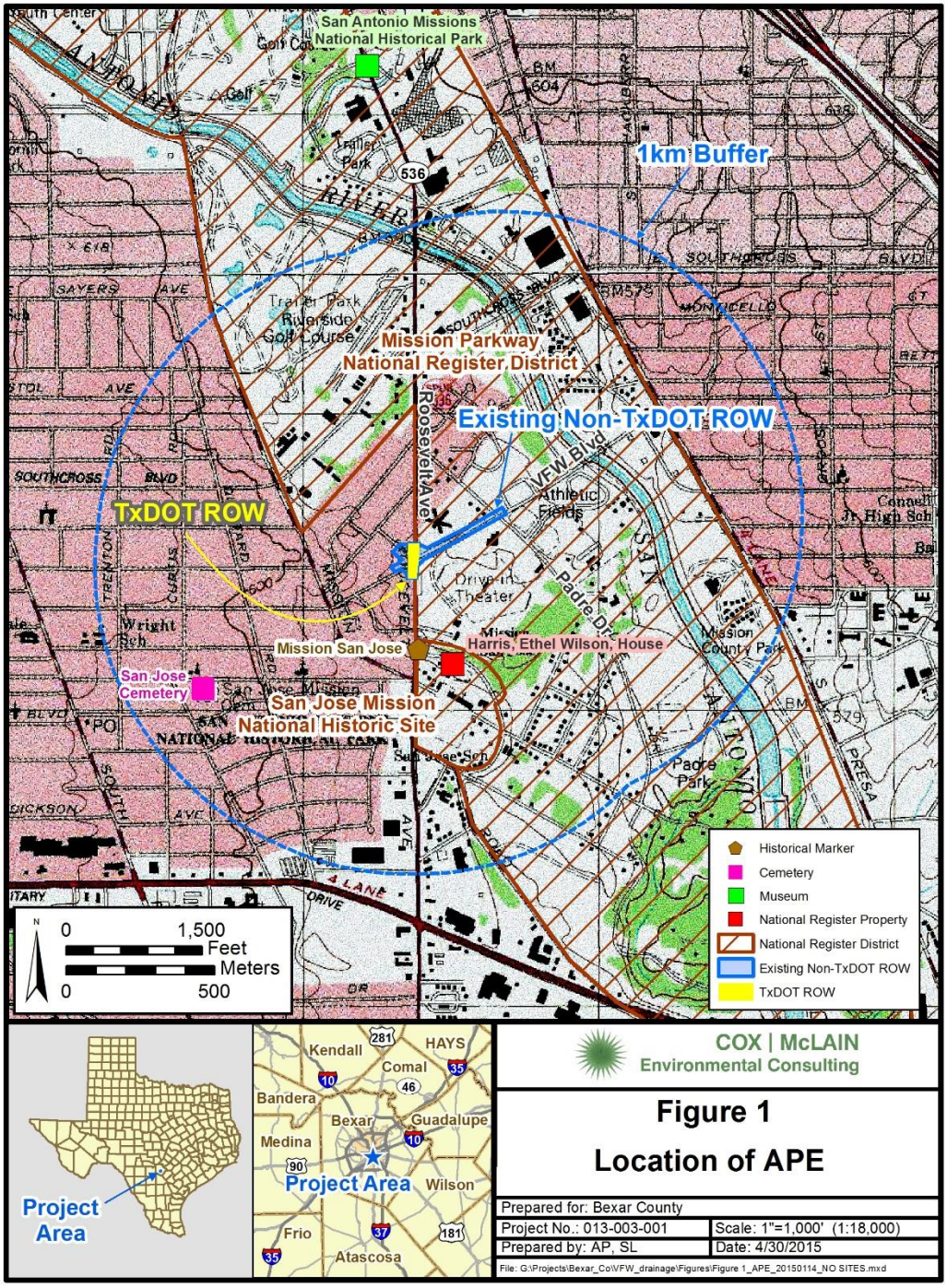
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
1km Buffer
Mission Parkway National Register District
Existing Non-TxDOT ROW
TxDOT ROW
Roosevelt Ave
VFW Blvd
Mission San Jose
Harris, Ethel Wilson, House
San Jose Cemetery
San Jose Mission National Historic Site
Padre Park
Mission County Park
Historical Marker
Cemetery
Museum
National Register Property
National Register District
Existing Non-TxDOT ROW
TxDOT ROW
0 1,500 Feet
0 500 Meters
Project Area
Kendall
Comal
HAYS
Bandera
Bexar
Guadalupe
Medina
Wilson
Frio
Atascosa
COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting
Figure 1
Location of APE
Prepared for: Bexar County
Project No.: 013-003-001
Scale: 1"=1,000' (1:18,000)
Prepared by: AP, SL
Date: 4/30/2015
File: G:\Projects\Bexar_Co\VFW_drainage\Figures\Figure 1_APE_20150114_NO SITES.mxd

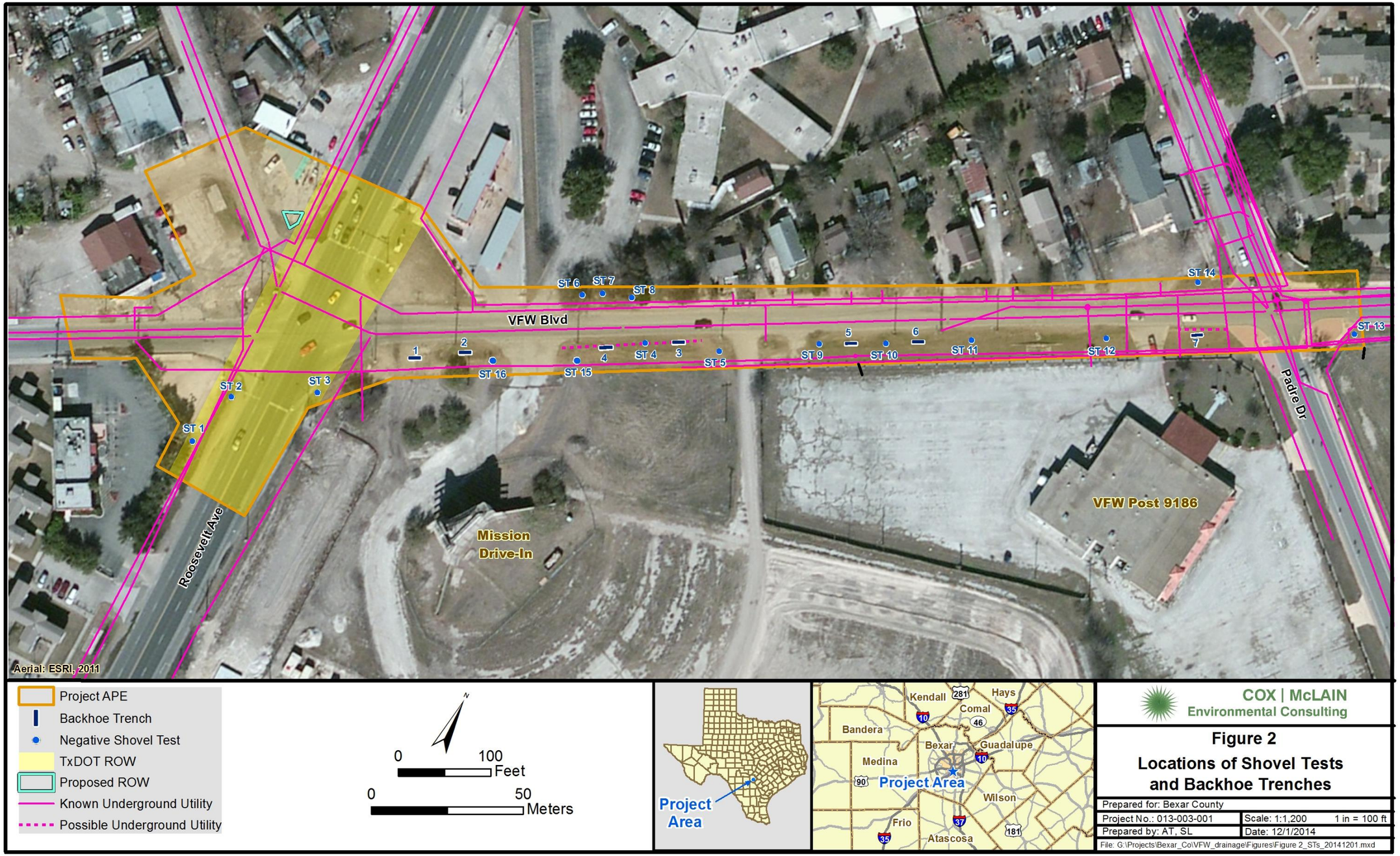
VFW Blvd
Padre Dr
Roosevelt Ave
Mission Drive-In
VFW Post 9186
ST 1
ST 2
ST 3
ST 4
ST 5
ST 6
ST 7
ST 8
ST 9
ST 10
ST 11
ST 12
ST 13
ST 14
ST 15
ST 16
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Aerial: ESRI, 2011
Project APE
Backhoe Trench
Negative Shovel Test
TxDOT ROW
Proposed ROW
Known Underground Utility
Possible Underground Utility
0
100
Feet
0
50
Meters
Project Area
Kendall
Hays
Comal
Bandera
Bexar
Guadalupe
Medina
Project Area
Wilson
Frio
Atascosa
COX | McLAIN
Environmental Consulting
Figure 2
Locations of Shovel Tests
and Backhoe Trenches
Prepared for: Bexar County
Project No.: 013-003-001
Scale: 1:1,200 1 in = 100 ft
Prepared by: AT, SL
Date: 12/1/2014
File: G:\Projects\Bexar_Co\VFW_drainage\Figures\Figure 2_STs_20141201.mxd

Figure 3. View south along Roosevelt Avenue to the VFW Boulevard intersection.

Figure 4. View northeast along VFW Boulevard from west end of APE. The Mission Drive-In, currently undergoing restoration/reconstruction, is visible at right.

Figure 5. View southwest along the south side of VFW Boulevard from the east end of the APE, near the location of shovel test unit 13. The dark-colored car is traveling north on Padre Drive.


Figure 6. View northeast along the south side of VFW Boulevard from just east of the Roosevelt Avenue intersection, near the locations of backhoe units 1 and 2. Note manhole for sewer pipeline at center and safety fence for Mission Drive-In construction at right. A 16-inch high-pressure natural gas pipeline is located just to the right of the safety fence.

Figure 7. View northeast along south side of VFW Boulevard, just north of VFW Post 9186. The large rectangular object behind the drainage inlet and safety rail is an underground electric cable junction box. The large crane in the background at right is located in the construction zone for Segment 1.

Figure 8. View southwest along the north side of VFW Boulevard, near the locations of shovel test units 6, 7, and 8.

Figure 9. View north along Roosevelt Avenue to the VFW Boulevard intersection. Shovel test units 1 and 2 were excavated in the grassy area at center-left, mildly inconveniencing the driver of the BMW parked illegally at left.

Figure 10. Representative trench view; view north at north wall of Trench 5. Note that approximately half of the 200-cm total depth consists of cobbly fill, and the remainder is the possible Pleistocene deposit shown in **Figure 12** and documented in Ahr and Ulrich 2012.

Figure 11. Representative trench view; view north at north wall of Trench 7. Total depth approximately 200 cmbs.

Figure 12. View down at sample of calcium-carbonate-rich silt loam found at 100-220 cmbs in trench units 5, 6, and 7. It appears to correspond to the Pleistocene terrace surface documented at 120-150 cmbs in the adjacent Segment 1 survey (Ahr and Ulrich 2012).

Figure 13. View northeast from the east end of the Segment 2 APE to Segment 1, under construction in mid-2012.

Figure 14. View southwest from the VFW Boulevard bridge over the San Antonio River to the Segment 1 construction zone.


Figure 15. Beer bottle fragment with Anheuser-Busch logo and "Don't Litter" message, indicating manufacture in the last several decades, found at nearly 100 cmbs in backhoe unit 5.

Figure 16. Fine sand construction/utility installation fill found at 70 cmbs in trenches 3 and 4. Both were terminated at that depth due to safety concerns.

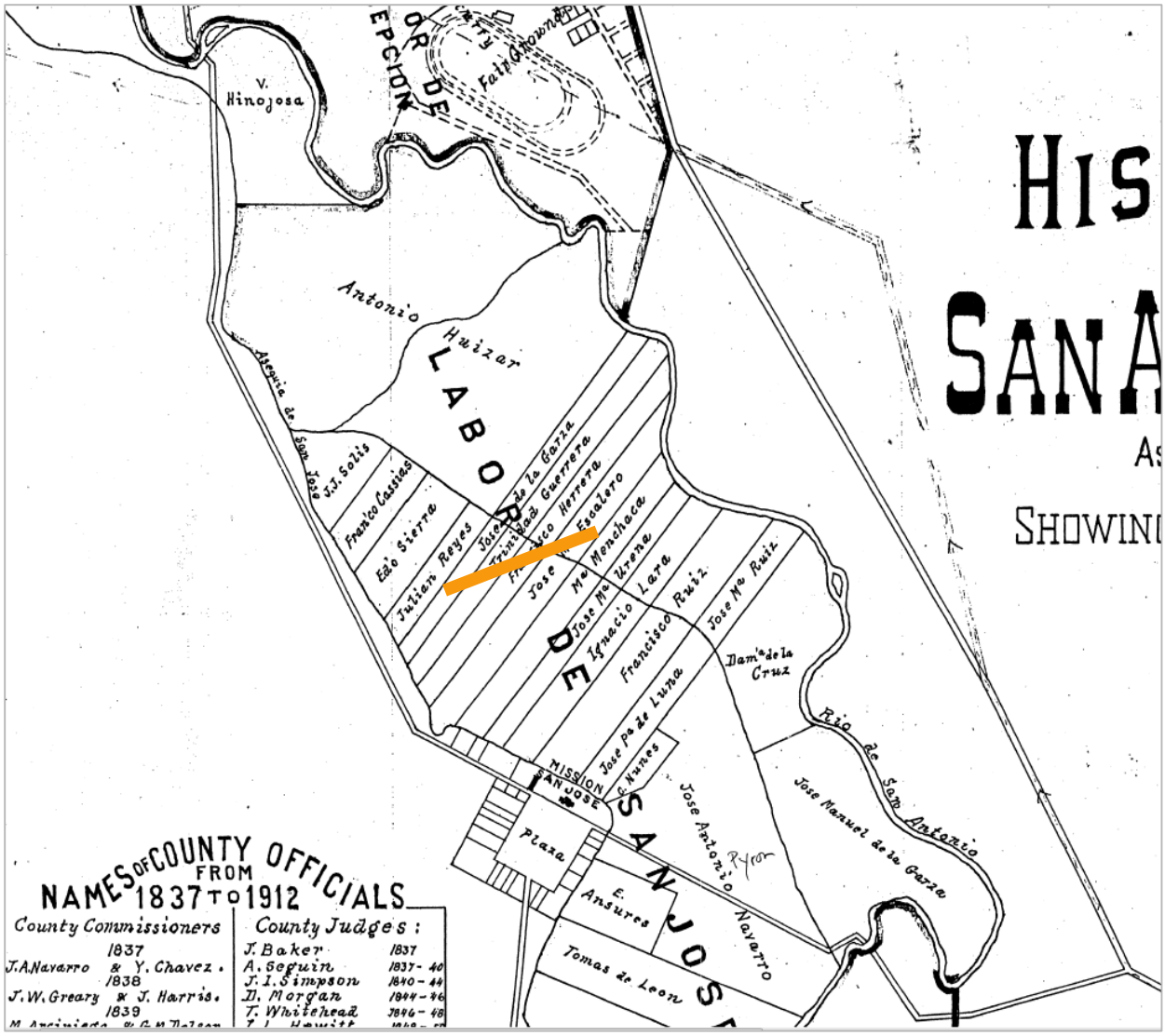


Figure 17. Extract from a 1912 map of historic San Antonio features and parcels (i.e., historic at the time of the map's publication) provided by TxDOT. The orange line represents a very rough estimate of the location of the Segment 2 APE based on historic river meanders. The black line cutting diagonally across the property lines at center appears to be a branch of the *Acequia de San José*, the mission's main canal, labeled at left. GIS staff report that the accuracy and precision of the map are too low for reliable georeferencing and that it is best used qualitatively as an interpretive aid.

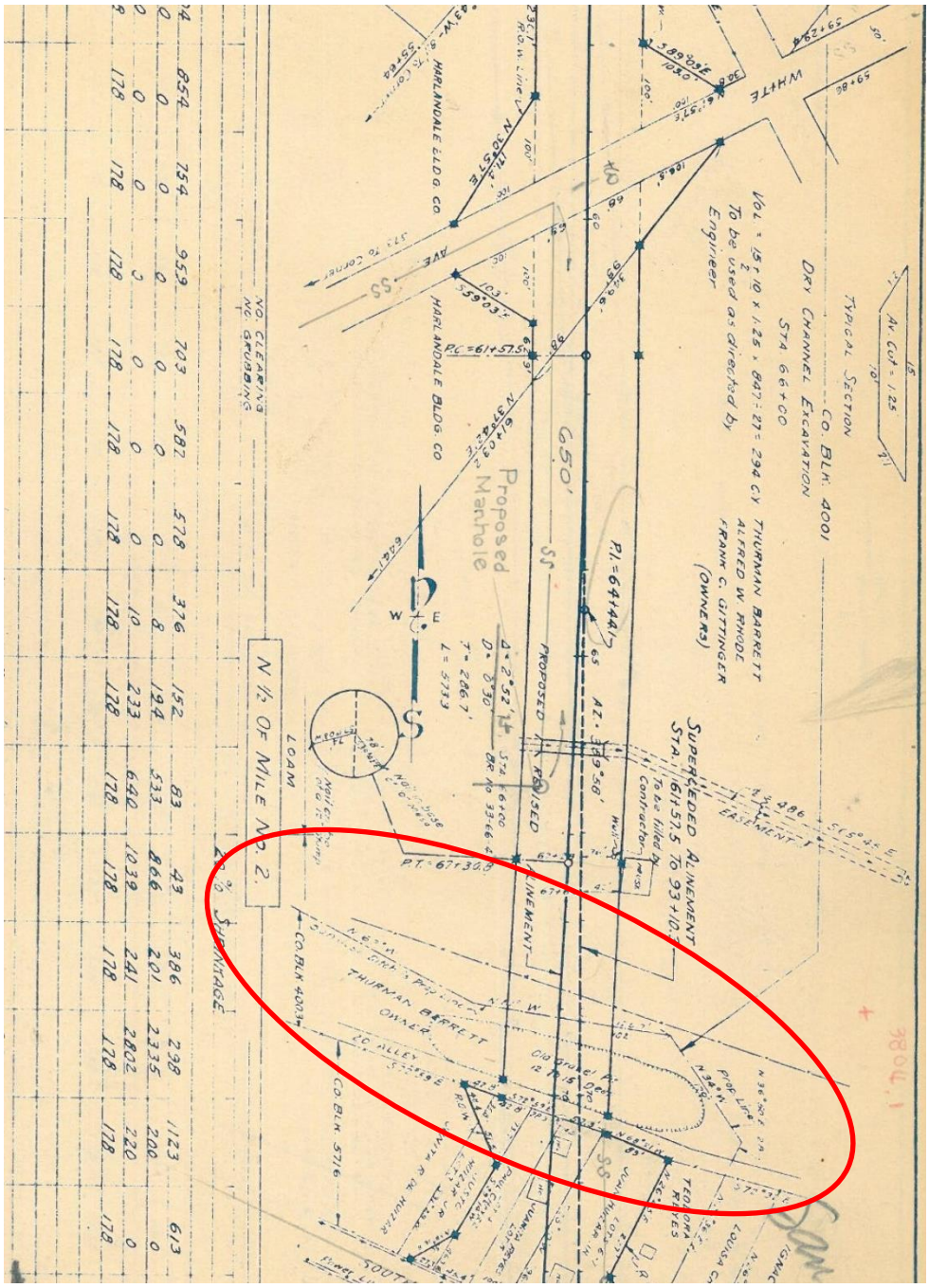


Figure 18. Extract from 1933 Roosevelt Avenue roadway construction plans provided by TxDOT. Note White Avenue (the alternate name for VFW Boulevard and the location of the current APE) at the top of the extract. Note faint notation "San Jose Ditch is Prop[erty] Line" north of "Old Gravel Pit" in the red oval. The plans were used to measure the canal's intersection with Roosevelt Avenue as approximately 271 m (890 ft) south of the VFW centerline, or the south edge of the Mission Library property, just north of a rise that defines the northern edge of the Mission San José complex. The location of the Mission San José main *acequia* shown above appears to confirm the general location and orientation of this segment of 41BX267, the accuracy of which has been questioned.

Figure 19. View southeast at 3-m-deep construction trench on south side of VFW near center of APE. Note layers of coarse fill at top and at least 6 deep utility lines (2 cables, 4 pipelines) at center.

Figure 20. View east at typical residential utility lines in relatively shallow excavations (approximately 1.5 m in depth) along north side of VFW near east end of APE.

Figure 21. View northwest at large-scale, partially-shored excavations along south side of VFW just west of Padre. Note large existing pipeline at center-right, approximately 2.5 in depth (monitor for scale at center).

Figure 22. View southwest at previously constructed drainage structure at topographic low in predicted *acequia* location. Disturbed fill layers rest on apparent Pleistocene terrace material in this profile, which is approximately 3 m deep and 20 m in length.

Figure 23. View west at 2-m-deep construction trench north of VFW Post property. Note pipelines and orange utility fill.

Figure 24. View of typical utility fill in 3-m-deep excavations on west end of APE.

Figure 25. View south-southwest at 5-m-deep excavations along east side of Roosevelt at west end of APE.

Figure 26. View northwest at segments of previous pipelines removed during construction. Photo taken at intersection of VFW and Roosevelt.

Figure 27. View west along VFW from near Padre in final stages of construction.

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# Appendix A – Field Forms and Regulatory Coordination

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD/HR Date 4/16/13 – see notes below

**Unit/Location:** Roosevelt/VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| 4/16 | Initial utility work in parent cut. Exc. disturbed; no intact sed's. | |
| 4/18 | V. wet – flooded | |
| 4/25-26 | Still @ intersection – v. dist. yellow clay fill | |
| 5/3-14 | More smaller cut around utility lines – clay fills – continues in front of VFW post – | |
| ~~5/2~~ 5/16 | " | |
| 5/21 | Rainy – std? No activity | |
| 5/29 | Drain @ Roche – new concrete | |
| 6/5-11 | Minor utility cuts, all dist. – bright orange fill | |
| 6/18-27 | – More trench in front of post. Various utility fills – yellow/gray clay's → " ⊥ to exc. v. disturbed | |

May 6th

- Arrived on site around 8:30. Excavations had begun at the trench closest to VFW Blvd. The trench runs generally from NW to SE. The majority of this trench is disturbed from previous installation of lines. The SW wall of the trench has some intact soil from about 20cmbs to base of trench (approximately 10 feet deep). The rest of the trench that was disturbed was generally a 10YR3/2 with common gravels.
- The previously installed pipes were set in foam concrete. The pipes run perpendicular to VFW Blvd. and are approximately 10 feet beneath the ground surface.
- Also being removed on Monday was a concrete pad. Beneath this pad was a 90 connector for the pipes that were exposed in the trench at VFW Blvd. This concrete pad was located just off of the sidewalk that is adjacent to the VFW parking lot and building.

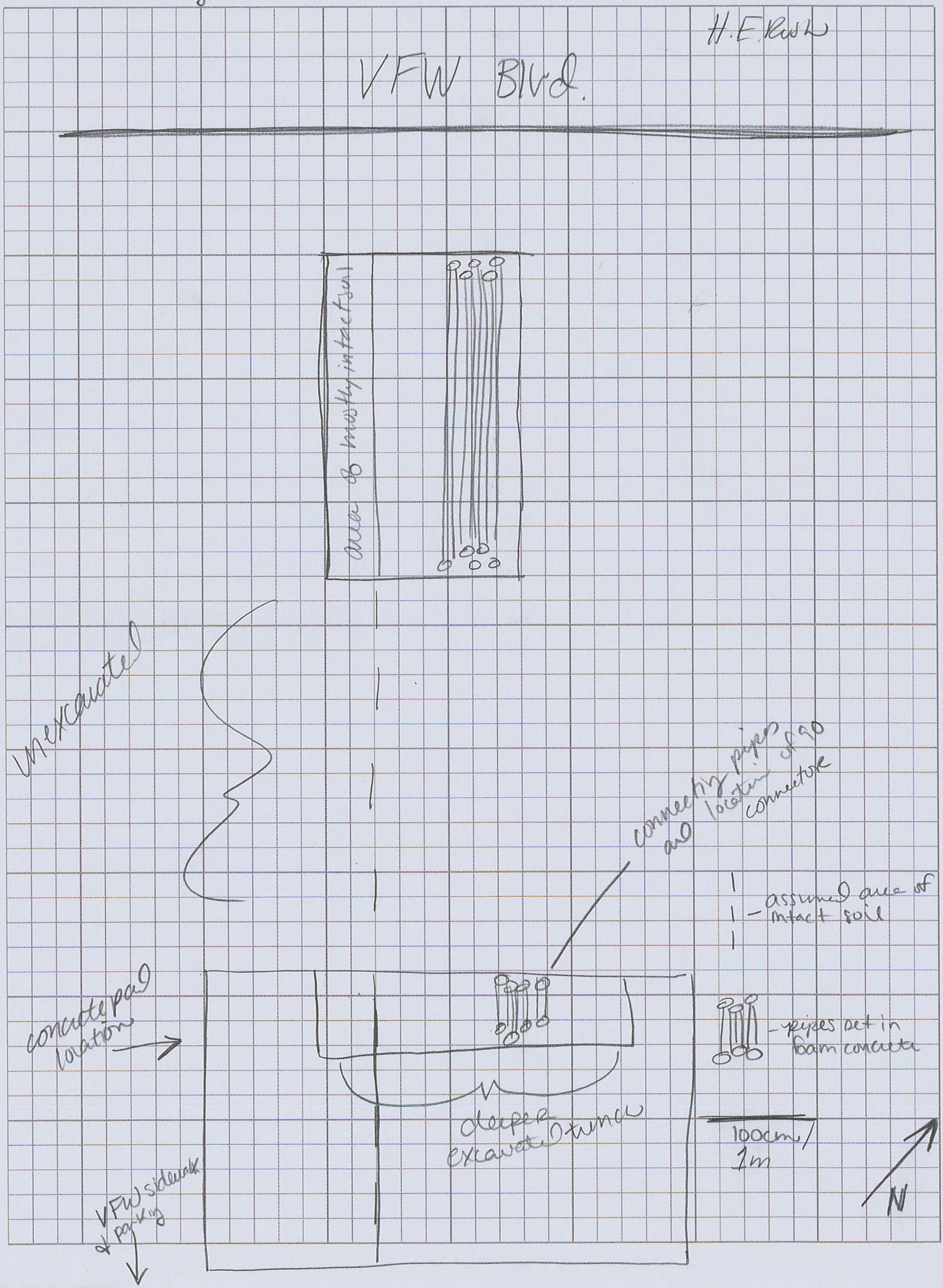
May 7th

- Arrived on site around 8:30. They weren't digging yet, but were removing the foam concrete around the existing lines.
- They then began digging a narrow trench beneath the location of where the concrete pad had been removed the day previous. This area and the other trench were separated by approximately 5m of unexcavated area. At the time it was unknown if this area would be excavated at this time or later at an unknown date.
- The area beneath the concrete pad was generally highly disturbed, although part of it seemed to have some intact soil (roughly lining up with this area from the other excavated area). It was disturbed approximately 50cm down due to the concrete pad being set in the ground.
- It was, however, difficult to tell the extent of the intact soils as this area due to disturbances and the fact that deep trenching only occurred in one small area beneath the concrete pad.
- At the excavated area nearest the road, the pipes were cut and the ends tied off using old t-shirt scraps and plastic caps. There were approximately 8 to 10, four to six inch pipes, running through this area. All these pipes tied into the 90 connector below the concrete pad, this is the location where the pipes switch from being 10 feet below the surface to approximately 4 feet.
- At around 10 feet beneath the surface where the pipes enter the area beneath the concrete pad, construction sand was also noted 5YR5/8 (yellow red)

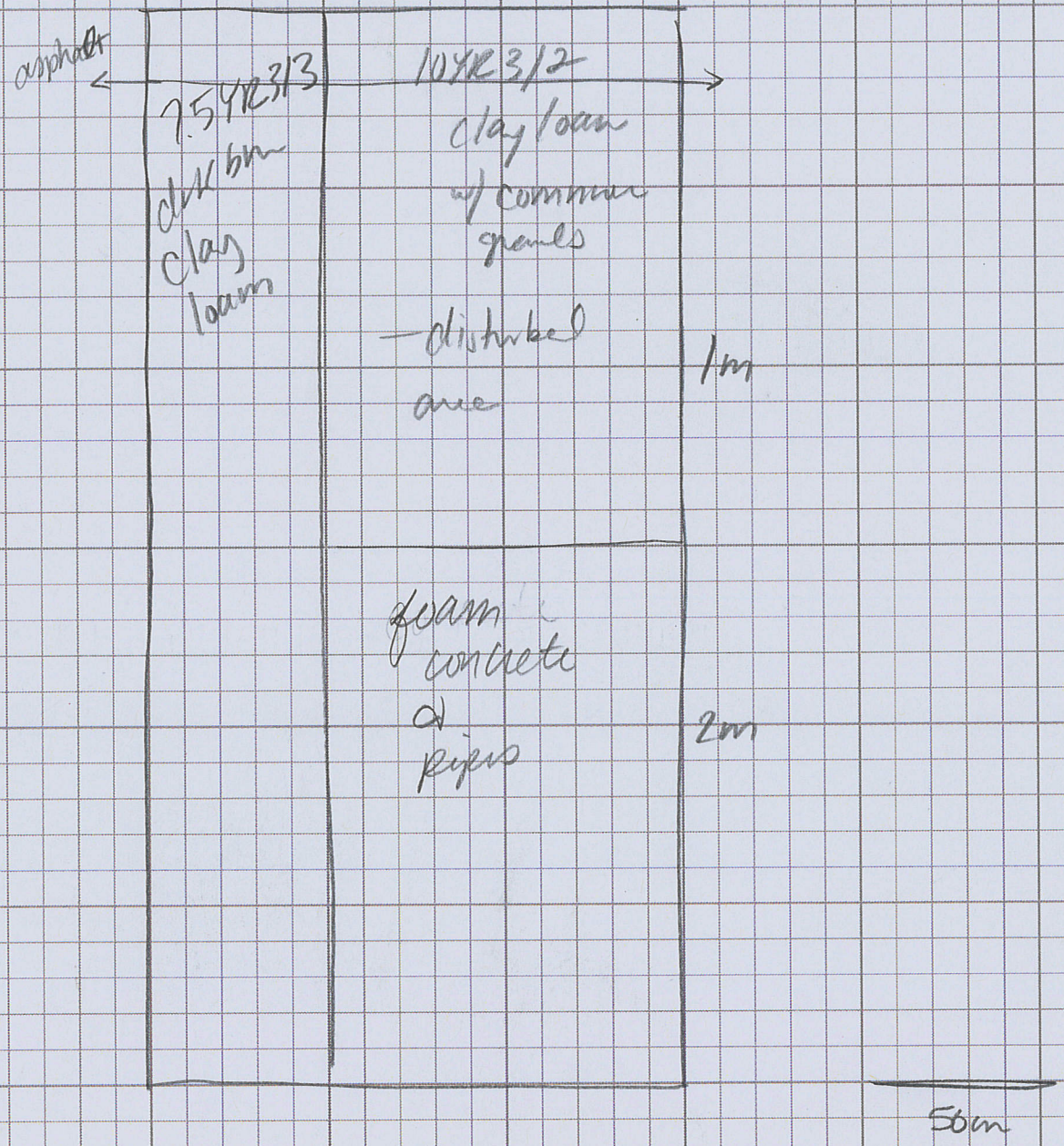
  (for more details of the trench profiles and soil descriptions see notes and photos corresponding to these days)

VFW Monitoring 5.6 to 5.7. 2013 - Plan Map (scale approximate)

H.E. Rusk

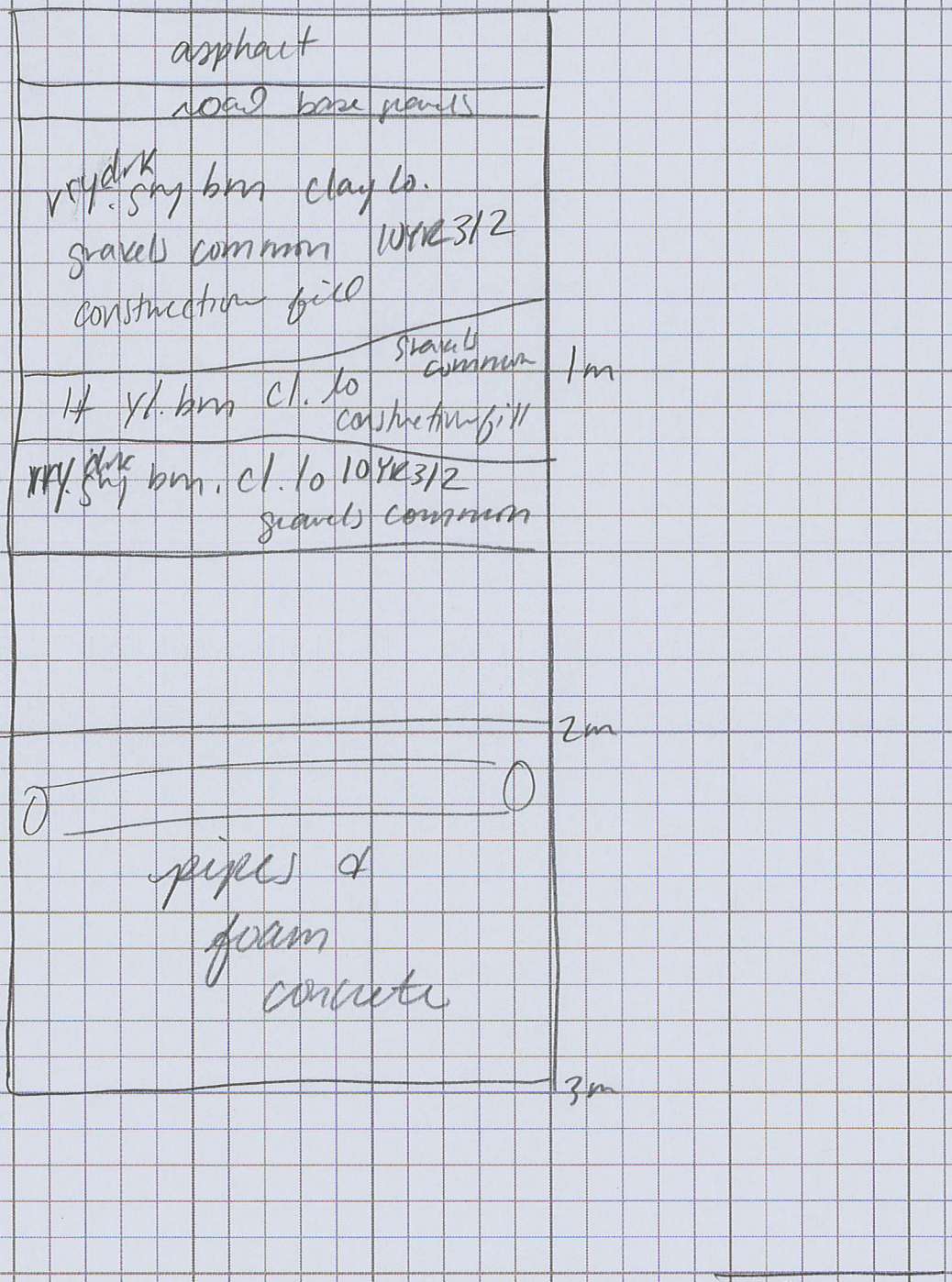


NW wall of excavated trench closest to VFW Blvd. 5.6.2013 H.E Rush



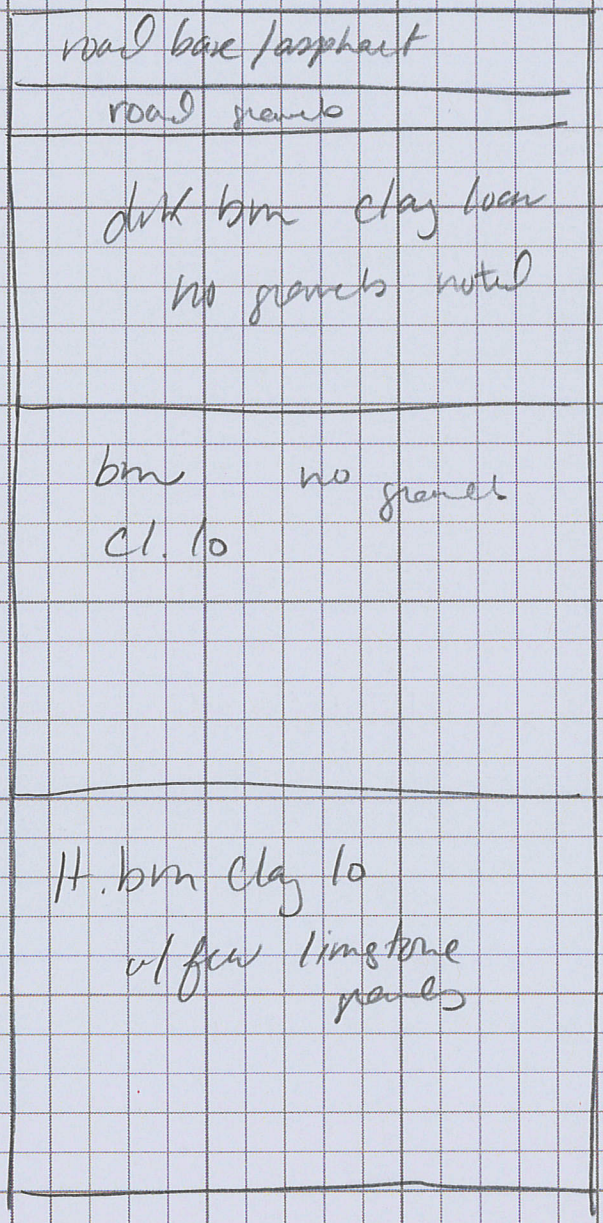
NE wall of Trench nearest VFW Blvd. representative of disturbances

5.6.2013 H.E.Kuhn



SW wall of trench - Representative of profile w/ mostly intact soil

H.E. Rush 5.6.2013




50cm

* munsell & discriptions difficult due to manner of excavation & slumping (deep trench & walls blurred by removal of foam concrete & other disturbed soils

May 23, 2013

- Arrived to the project area. They were excavating at the corner of Roosevelt Ave and Daley Drive.
- The area was previously disturbed and in existing ROW
- Spoke with Gilbert, he reported they would be digging along VFW Blvd. next week maybe Monday or Tuesday (5.27-5.28.2013)
- Didn't stay long as there was nothing much to see

June 20, 2013

- Called Gilbert this AM to confirm digging as they hadn't been digging yesterday
- Arrived on site just after lunch, large excavations near VFW Post Driveway
- At lunch, hole approximately 3 feet deep, evidence of disturbances throughout old pipes and construction fill* see soils description
    - Patina colorless glass bottle "Federal Law forbids" observed (see photos)
- Trench area open between Padre and VFW Post driveway
- This trench seems to be disturbed even at deep levels, as this area has lines to which the present project will connect to intact

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

~~Archaeological Survey Shovel Test Units~~ excavation monitoring for

Project VFW Excavator(s) H. E Rush Date 6.20.2013

NW Wall

excavated area btwn VFW post & Padre

| ~~ST Unit Number:~~ ____ Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 30 | black ashphalt | |
| ~~20-40~~ 30-90 | drk bm. Clay loan | |
| ~~40-60~~ 90-300 | Hsry bm silt loam | |
| ~~60-80~~ 300-350 | stry bm Clay/silt loam | |

| ST Unit Number: ____ Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 350-400 | lt. sry bm Silty loam | |
| ~~20-40~~ 400-550 | Stry bm w/ many - common sand & cobbles | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

long trench in front of current drainage

6.21.2013 -

| ~~ST Unit Number:~~ ____ Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 50 | drk bm clay | |
| ~~20-40~~ 50-100~ | drk sry Clay | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

at the trench only ~35ft deep

- center of trench has red. bm sand at base, assume above the line they are tieing into?

June 21, 2013

- More of long trench open, extending SW
- Located small handmade brick fragment in backdirt
- At Padre and VFW, digging to a depth of approximately 20 feet to locate tie ins
- Profile is clearer/easier to see today
    - Road base
    - 1 meter of dark brown clay transitions to lighter soil around 3 meters
    - Below 3 meters, have yellow deposits with limestone gravels
    - Then light gray with limestone gravels
    - Pockets of gravel present (old flood plain)

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD/HR Date 7/11/13-

**Unit/Location:** Main exc. – S. side of VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| 7/1 – 7/17 | Trench box often obscures profile. Still, many utilities (some unmapped) encountered. Gravels, $CaCO_3$ in fill ~~[illegible]~~ Locally ~~[illegible]~~ at front of VFW Bldg. (per A1 McCown/TxDOT ENV) – continued. | — |
| | Eq. 1 box many shots? No – seals built up on box – to be cleaned by Mod. | |

July 10, 2013

- Arrived at 7:45, spoke with Gilbert to confirm they will be digging today
- Right now removing the VFW Post driveway
- Trench SW of the VFW driveway has been extended. No evidence of cultural features along SE wall.

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date ~~7/15/13~~ 7/15/13 – 7/29

**Unit/Location:** Main exc. – s. side of VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | old w.w. line visible on E & W profiles. various clay fills – yellow/gray. No arch. deposits noted. Mgr says 60 ft/day w/o util. slanders | |
| | various safety issues noted. E2 Bed safety officer on site 7/29. much agreed. | |
| | contact – Truly – no trench box even though – deep. | |

July 22, 2014

- Excavations continue along VFW, digging is nearing the location where the VFW Post driveway was located
- Excavations are slow as they have to place boxes at a 20 foot depth and each box must be placed before they can move on to excavation of next area.
- The SW wall of the trench is disturbed along left half due to existing drainage pipe.
- There are also other old lines in the SW wall including gas lines
- The left portion of SW wall appears to have areas with intact soil deposits, no evidence of cultural materials were noted
- The ESE wall of the trench has undisturbed deposits, well below a depth where cultural materials would be located, much of the area that might have potential for cultural materials has been disturbed by utility lines
- The WNW wall of the trench has intake sewer line in the wall with undisturbed deposits below the road base, excluding exact location of sewer line and other utilities.

July 23, 2013

- Slow going today, a large section of the WNW wall has collapsed and they are working to backfill over a portion of boxes.

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project ATW Staff CD/MA Date 8/1/13 – 8/30/13

**Unit/Location:** Main exc – [redacted]

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | low spot on topos – finally see in petrie. No glaciers at acquire – only intrlobe falls. | |
| 8/7 – | cluster of artif. in front of past. All lost. $CaCO_3$ Pleistocene terrace in petrie below upper gravel falls etc. | |
| 8/14 – | close to theater. Still no dep. of interest. V. slow, many artifacts hrs to work around. | |
| 8/30 – | Finally Reached just. E. of Roosevelt. Will start work back for Roche again next wk. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project UFW Staff CD Date 9/24/13

**Unit/Location:** Parshe - S. side of UFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Continuing to install/seal pipe. Only disturbed until fill noted. Gilbert says will work back along UFW (S. side) to install 2nd box before closing to N. side. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date Sept. 2013

**Unit/Location:** 2nd trench, starts at Pasture - S. side/middle

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| 9/6 – | dry fills at Pasture – Reexcavate at corner. Add'l shaping, metal detect of last. sects. ~100 Ft. from UTSA corte. | — |
| 9/25 – | Misunderstood plan – trying out const. will not go onto N. side yet. will go along S. side again – from Pasture to Roosevelt. | — |

Update – constr inspectors say plan is due/to work for 2 losses simultaneously would be two logs to show.

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project BCFC VFW Blvd. Staff S. LOFTUS Date 9/26 – 9/27/2013

**Unit/Location:** VFW/Padre Intersection - SW corner

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ~25FT | Excavations continuing in the SW corner of the VFW/Padre road intersection. Area was previously excavated and all soils are fill deposits. No intact deposits observed. | None |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project BCFC VFW Blvd. Staff S. LOFTUS Date 9/30/13-10/4/13

**Unit/Location:** VFW- Padre Intersection- SW corner

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ~25ft. | 9/30 – Excavations are on hold due to heavy rains over the weekend. Crew is continuing to work on Box culvert installation at the SW corner of VFW/Padre. This area has been previously excavated and all observed soils are recent fill deposits. No intact soils have been exposed in this area. | None |
| ~25Ft | 10/2 – Excavations are continuing to move west along the south side of VFW. Progress is slow paced. All soils exposed during excavations in this area are heavily disturbed fill deposits. No cultural materials or intact soils observed. | None |
| ~25 ft | 10/3- Excavations are continuing to move west along the south side of VFW. Crew is working approximately 40m W of the VFW/Padre intersection in an area that is crossed by several utility lines running N-S and E-W. All excavated soils are fill deposits. No cultural material or features observed. | NONE |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project BCFC VFW Blvd. Staff S. LOFTUS Date 10/07 – 10/11/2013

**Unit/Location:** SOUTH SIDE OF VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ~25FT | 10/07 - Excavations and box culvert installation continuing along the S side of VFW approx. 50 m W of the Padre intersection, Crew encountered multiple utility lines running N-S across VFW which has slowed progress. All excavated deposits appear disturbed. No cultural materials or features observed. There is an E-W sewer line running along the S side of VFW. | None |
| ~25FT | 10/09 - Excavations continued along S side of VFW. Crew has moved W beyond the VFW building approx. 80 m W of the Padre intersection. The North side of the trench excavations is previous fill from when box culverts were placed along center line of VFW. The South side of the trench appears to be fill from previous sewer line installation and road construction. No cultural materials or features were observed. | None |
| ~25FT | 10/11 - Excavation/box culvert installation continuing along S side of VFW approx. 100 m W of VFW/Padre intersection. Fill from previous sewer line construction still present along S side and several additional N-S buried utility lines were encountered. All deposits excavated appear to be fill. No cultural materials or features were observed. | None |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VSW Staff CD Date 10/8/13

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Mostly backfill once installed 2nd row of boxes close to Padre. Many utilities present, v. close. Lots of delay in transferring soil to/from piles near yard to W, trucks back into lane (close ramp). | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 10/14/13

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | No activity this a.m. Checked w/ Gilbert – will there be exc. this week? Waiting for grade. Rain may cause delays. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd Staff CD Date 1/20/14 + 1/24/14

**Unit/Location:** Roosevelt/VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Pavement cuts & minor excavation along Roosevelt s. of VFW — mostly filled. | Modern Trash Only |
| | Various fill piles along s. side VFW — debris, concrete, asphalt frags, clays. | |
| | → Examined for evidence of arch dep — negative. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project BCFC VFW Blvd. Staff S. LOFTUS Date 10/23/2013 - 10/28/13

**Unit/Location:** South side of VFW in/b/tw Padre & Roosevelt

| Depth | 10/23/13 Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ~25 FT | Heavy rains & flooding brought all excavation to halt from 10/12 - 10/21. After water receded excavation & culvert installation continued along the S side of VFW in between Padre and Roosevelt. Crew is working approx. 130 meters W of the Padre intersection. No cultural materials or features were observed during excavation in this area, or in trench walls. | None |
| | 10/25/13 | |
| ~25 FT | Excavations continuing along S side of VFW. North side of trench is fill from previous drainage box installation. South side of trench is previous fill from an old sewer line that parallels VFW. Crew is working approx. 150m E of Roosevelt / VFW intersection. No cultural materials or features observed. | None |
| | 10/28/13 | |
| ~25FT | Excavations continuing along S side of VFW. Disturbance / fill present across excavation area. Crew is working approx. 130 m E of Roosevelt / VFW intersection. No cultural materials or features observed. | None |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project BCFC VFW Blvd. Staff S. LOFTUS Date 10/30 – 11/06

**Unit/Location:** South side of VFW b/t/w Padre & Roosevelt

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ~25ft. | 10/30/2013 – Excavations continuing along the S side of VFW. Crew is approx. 100 m E of Roosevelt, near entrance to library parking lot. Soils appear disturbed and no cultural deposits or cultural features observed. | None |
| | 10/31/2013 – Rained out | |
| ~25 Ft | 11/01/2013 – Excavations continuing along the S side of VFW. Crew working approx. 90 m E of Roosevelt. Soils appear disturbed, several existing utility lines running N-S across project area. No cultural deposits/ artifacts/ features observed. | None |
| | 11/04 – Rain | |
| ~25 FT | 11/06 – Excavations along S side of VFW approx. 70 m E of Roosevelt. Soils present along N and S sides of the excavation trench appear disturbed w/ evidence of recent fill on both sides. No cultural materials or features observed. | None |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project BCFC VFW Blvd. Staff S. LOFTUS Date 11/07

**Unit/Location:** South side of VFW b/t/w Padre & Roosevelt.

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ~25 FT | 11/07 - Excavations continue along S side of VFW. Crew is working approx. 50 m E of Roosevelt. Soils remained disturbed, several recent fill episodes are visible in N & S trench wall profiles and a couple different buried utility lines are running N-S across the project area. No cultural material / features observed. I spoke w/ Gilbert and he indicated that the crew will continue with the box culvert installation across Roosevelt for a ways and also install smaller box culverts running N-S along Roosevelt, and in a NW line out from the VFW Roosevelt intersection. Anticipates being out here for awhile. | None |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 2/5/14 +2/13/14

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| 2/5/14 | No activity - weather? Slight rain/sleet en route. | |
| | 2/13/14: Fully abd VFW - standing w/ white liquid. Lane? Some tracklines exc on S. side VFW but appears to be prev. disturbed fill. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 2/25/14

**Unit/Location:** VFW & Roosevelt

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Trackhoe excavating at VFW/R— E. side of Roosevelt. Approx. 100 ft long, 10 ft deep. Examined ~100 ft long wall pole, profiles — no deposits, features.<br><br>*PTR got update from CEC last week saying no exc for a few months — what the hell? | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 3/7/14

**Unit/Location:** Roosevelt/VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | - 1 pit still open ~~at~~ on E. side of Roosevelt - just S. of VFW. ~~Mostly~~ (mostly filled w/ concrete)<br>- Various fill still present - see CR.<br>- Does not appear to be active exc. - trackhoe w/ some pipe segments, trench boxes around.<br>☆ GPS cam batteries dead; used phone cam. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff ~~SE~~ CD/HR Date 3/31/14

**Unit/Location:** VFW - Roosevelt to Parke

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| n/a | Work appears limited to pavement construction, minor utility work. Gravel fill piles noted N. of Driveway alley VFW. No open exc. | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project JFW Staff CD Date 4/7/14

**Unit/Location:** _____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Sidewalk/street constr. in progress. No exc. at site | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 4/10/14

**Unit/Location:** SE side of VFW/Roosevelt intersection

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Minor utility exc. in pavers on N. edge of Theater property. Only disturbed fill noted. Depth ~4-5 ft max.<br><br>Talked to Gibbs/CEC - says more exc. on VFW (W), Dagley (NW), also N alley E side of Roosevelt to begin early May if other construction finishes on time.<br><br>Fire ~ 48" line | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project LFH 4/29/14 Staff CD Date 4/29/14

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | No exc open. Misc mixed<br>Utility (?) mark. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 5/8/14

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Crew has opened up N. side of VFW to shallow depth (1-2 ft). Completely disturbed.<br><br>Also beginning to scrape out N. of Roosevelt from VFW intersection. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 5/15/14

**Unit/Location:** Roos/VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Mixed ants - also appears to be cutting/prep/ surface removal only N. side at VFW. All disturbed | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 5/21/14

**Unit/Location:** Roof/VFW – NE corner

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Shored/boxed trench year at NE corner of intersection. ~15 ft deep? Good profiles visible, old sewer lines etc crossing proj. area.<br><br>3 bg fill/backdirt piles examined – N. of shored exc, E of exc., E alley VFW. No materials/deposits. | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

~~Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form~~

Project VFW Staff H.E. Rush Date 5.6 2013

**BHT Unit Number:** _____ **Location:** VFW at storm drain - trench runs NW to SE

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 20 ~~50~~ 100 0-20 - has road fill - gravels | 10YR 4/2 dark gy. brn clay loam w/ gravels - fill from previous construction | n/a - west wall of trench appears to not be disturbed - plywood marking the boundy of disturbed & undisturbed - majority 80% of excavation are disturbed from previous activities |
| ~~50-100~~ 100-300 ~ | 10YR 3/2 clay loam<br>~150 cmbs in disturbed portion of trench remnants of concrete | |
| ~~100-150~~ | ~250-300 cmbs - modern trash mixed w/ construction fill - excavations extending toward VFW - focusing on area previously disturbed | |
| ~~150-200~~ | several notes - although the west wall generally undisturbed below ~20 cmbs - at top does not extend into the brn soil below - does not appear to be remnants of augering in that wall all | appears to be the darker brn soil - clear boundry |
| ~~200-250~~ | other walls are disturbed.<br>~9:30 digging was only in disturbed areas - | |
| ~~250-300~~ | | |

clay/loam / 10YR 3/2

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 5/27/14

**Unit/Location:** Reconstr

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Continuing exc adj Reconstr — no work in progress adj exist. Rain delay? | — |
| | 5/30 update — schedule appears delayed, not as much exc as expected. More disturbance in front of VFW post near CL side of VFW) | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/2/14

**Unit/Location:** MBC.

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | V. large exc spoil alg E side of Roosevelt. Gilbert says slightly behind in schedule. Pipe laters in one closest to intersection appears to be new; laterals previously phase white re-exc? | — |
| | ~15 ft deep alg Roos - some exc further N. to come. | — |
| | Lg fill poles at VFW/R. & alg VFW - no natural/features. | — |
| | Lg exc closer to VFW Post have been backfilled. Gilbert says expect 1 more ~10 ft deep later this week. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/3/14

**Unit/Location:** MSC – Roads, all alley VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Exploring remains residential activity connection trenches<br><br>Lg. exc alley E side Prescott still open.<br><br>Lg. exc Gilbert intersected in front of VFW Post has not been opened yet.<br><br>HPR to visit 6/4/14. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff HER Date 6.4.14

**Unit/Location:** corner of VFW & Roosevelt

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | -area has been open previously- construction fill top 2 meters. Bottom 4 meters also appears to be disturbed & contain bedrock/subsoil.<br>-they reopened area to install concrete access pipe.<br>-they have also opened small trenches along the north side of VFW to allow access to small utilities located in the area, including Time Warner & CPS<br>talked w/ Gilbert & Sy - said they'd be moving toward the VFW Post in a few days | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Daily Journal / Photo Log

Project VFW Staff HER Date 6.4.14

**Location:** VFW Blvd - north side & corner of Roosevelt & VFW

Photos: 309 VFW toward Roosevelt, showing excavations & areas that have been backfilled

310 VFW toward Roosevelt - area in front of VFW Post. new sidewalk & landscaping

311 small excavations in front of residence

312 showing excavations

313 push pile & pipes - showing areas of excavations

314 open pit for chamber

315 at Roosevelt & VFW open hole

~~Tim Wachter & CPS~~

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/5/14

**Unit/Location:** VFW (grounds)

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Exc alg VFW appears to be behind schedule. Filling of residential utility cut in progress. Lg exc in front of Post not open yet. New exc in front of Dunn-Smith bus. str. Depth? | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project UTW Staff CP Date 6/6/14

**Unit/Location:** UTW - all

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| ☆ | ~10-12 ft deep exc on N. side of UTW just N/NE of Theater (Unit-M). Full tank box but gaps allow us to see dynamics. some dry N wall appear intact soils, though not cultural! Seems still behind - next week in front of UTW post? | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Staff HER Date 6.11.14

**Unit/Location:** VFW Blvd - across from theatre driveway

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | - area in front of VFW post was not bing excavated yet. they were moving small amounts of dirt in front of driveway for drive-in theatre.<br>- little newly excavated soil was moved, primarily they were filling the hole w/ concrete to stabalize access pipe. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd Staff CD Date 7/1/14

**Unit/Location:** In front of VFW Post

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| 3-4 ft | Minor residential/commercial utility tie-ins in previously disturbed. Deep exc not open yet | |
| | 7/8/14 - same as above. | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Daily Journal

Project VFW Staff HER Date 7.10.14

**Location:** VFW

- no digging was occurring
- machine was parked @ Roosevelt & VFW
- Sy & Gilbert were not around & no activity was seen

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Island Staff CD Date 7.21 - 7.23.14

**Unit/Location:** in front of VFW post

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | 7/21/14 - Large excavation still has not started: only minor utility cuts open. | |
| | 7/23/14 - large exc has started in front of VFW Post - down to 6-8 ft. - all completely disturbed fill - red clays. white gravel from water pipeline trenches. Completely disturbed. Gilbert projects it will go down 20 ft. Ck. Friday? | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project UTM Staff CD Date 7/28/14

**Unit/Location:** Roosevelt & Padre

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Mostly pavement finishing closer to Roosevelt. Utility exc by UTM being closed up. Large exc was for new drain inlet, now mostly filled. Minor cut still open. | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd Staff CD Date 8/6/14

**Unit/Location:** along VFW

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | No activity. Trackhoe & Loader still present but not in use. Fill pile w/ soil and concrete slabs still on N. end of VFW. Exc. closed except for incompletely closed minor utility cuts (residential). | — |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd Staff CD Date 8/19/14. 8/22/14

**Unit/Location:** _____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | N. side at VFW still open + utility cuts. Gilbert says E2 Bel send crew to other site, "needs more guys"; general agent. Behind schedule now? | |
| | 8/22 – Lg. exc open at Dagley ~15 ft. deep – appears disturbed by many utility cuts | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd Staff CD Date 8/20/14

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Pavement work continuing - only a minor utility cuts open. (residential) | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd. Staff HER Date 9.18.14

**Unit/Location:** intersection of VFW/East White and Roosevelt

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| varies btwn 1 to 6 meters | discussed w/ Jim (foreman) last week that last of the new excavations would occur this week<br><br>daye pit was open on the north side of White Ave on west side of Roosevelt. This area has been nearly entirely previously disturbed by previous excavations (ie. @ least 6 utility lines, previous excavations along Roosevelt)<br><br>no further work is anticipated in ANP area that has not already been excavated.<br><br>– | none observed |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VFW Blvd Staff CD Date 10/11/14

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | All units along VFW, Dagley appear to be mostly disced, including residential utility cuts. Some excavation still underway on W. side of Roosevelt S. of Dagley but appears to be adjacent project. Possibly [redacted] still minor work along W. side of VFW but in typ ~2 ft. - appears to be artificial fill. | → |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Excavation Monitoring Form

Project VTW Staff AD Date 9/30/14

**Unit/Location:**_____

| Depth | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials/Features |
|---|---|---|
| | Resurfacing underway along VTW. Some exc. still open — has been at least a/yr for residential utilities!<br><br>Still exc along Dayton as | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Shovel Test Units

Project JFW Excavator(s) CD Date 6/27/12

ST Unit Number: 1, 2

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 10 | 10 YR 4/2 clay loam + w/ hard, compact | bottle tops, plastic bags |
| ~~20-40~~ 10-60 | 10 YR 3/2 | — |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

ST Unit Number: 3

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 40 | 10 YR 4/2 dry, hard sandy loam w/ gravel | trash |
| 20-40 40+ | Cobbles w/ very little matrix- drill? | — |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

ST Unit Number: 4, 5

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 30 | Ex. hard cobbly fill w/ 10YR 5/3 loam- | — |
| 20-40 | too hard to continue | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Shovel Test Units

Project UTM Excavator(s) CD Date 6/27/12

ST Unit Number: 6 +7, 8

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 0-60 | 10 YR 3/1 sandy/ gravelly loam, moist | plastic trays, etc- trash to ~40 cm |
| 20-40 | | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

ST Unit Number: 9 +14 +15

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 0 | Ex hand excavated fill- too hard | |
| 20-40 | to exc. by hand | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

ST Unit Number: 10 +11, 12

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| 0-20 | Hard, dry loam w/ gravel cobbles- fill | trash |
| ~~20-40~~ 20-60 | 10 YR 3/1 compact dry loam | — |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Shovel Test Units

Project UFW Excavator(s) CD Date 6/27/12

ST Unit Number: 13

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-20~~ 0-10 | 10 YR 4/3 silt loam w/ trash | |
| ~~20-40~~ 10-60 | 10 YR 3/1 slightly moist sandy/silty clay w/gravel | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

ST Unit Number: 15

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| 0-20 | | |
| 20-40 | | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

ST Unit Number: 16

| Depth (cmbs) | Description | Contents |
|---|---|---|
| 0-20 | 10 YR 4/2 w. trash, dry compact loamy | trash |
| ~~20-40~~ 20-60 | 10 YR 3/2 slightly moist loam | |
| 40-60 | | |
| 60-80 | | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/28/12

**BHT Unit Number:** 1 **Location:** near VFW/Roosevelt

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 20 | 10YR 3/2 hard dry compact clay loam w/ abundant gravel, cobbles | — |
| ~~50-100~~ 20-30 | 10YR 7/2 crumbly silt/sand w/ gravel - caliche? fill? | — |
| ~~100-150~~ 30-50 | 10YR 3/1 dry compact clay loam | — |
| ~~150-200~~ 50-200 | 10YR 4/2 sl. moist crumbly loam | — |
| ~~200-250~~ 200+ | 10YR 4/2 dry, compact loam w/ abundant $CaCO_3$, gravel | — |
| 250-300 | | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/28/12

**BHT Unit Number:** 2 **Location:**

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 15 | 10YR 4/2 v. hard dry compact loam, trash | trash, asphalt |
| ~~50-100~~ 15-25 | w end only: 10YR 5/4-5/6 crumbly silt, sand, gravel | asphalt frags |
| ~~100-150~~ 25-60 | 10YR 3/2 crumbly loam dry to sl. moist | |
| ~~150-200~~ 60-200 | 10YR 4/3 sl. moist crumbly loam, $CaCO_3$ at base | |
| 200-250 | | |
| 250-300 | | |

vest: 15-60

sys probe?

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/28/12

4 = W. of 3

BHT Unit Number: 3, 4 Location: NE corner of theater lot

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 10 | V. hard mottled cobbly fill - compacted by heavy equip - mottled 10YR 5/2 - 3/1 loam/clay | ——— |
| ~~50-100~~ 10-30 | cobbles, 10YR 5/3 loam | |
| ~~100-150~~ 30-70 | 10YR 4/2 clay loam w/ rare cobbles, gravel - BH op says feels "softer" | |
| ~~150-200~~ 70+ | mottled 7.5YR 5/6 pure fine sand & 10YR 6/2 clay — fill — terminated - apparent utility ditch — | |
| 200-250 | tried E ½ W. at this location — same result - prev. unknown pipeline or cable | |
| 250-300 | | |

7.5 5/6 sand
10 6/2 clay

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form

Project UFW Staff CD Date 6/28/12

**BHT Unit Number:** 5 **Location:** NW corner of UFW lot

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 0-100 | Cobbles, gravel w/ some 10YR 3/1 clay loam near surface bedded road fill - (A1: parking lot for UFW hall) - | bottles, etc near surface - chunks of asphalt throughout |
| ~~50-100~~ 100-200 | 10YR 4/2 clay loam & 7/2 silty loam - mottled - decomp. BR? | |
| 100-150 | | possible charcoal @ 70 cmbs but charred out |
| 150-200 | | to be degraded pebble |
| 200-250 | A1: land from tree line at up to UFW is anthropogenic this seems to be related | Mission beveled - to that |
| 250-300 | | |

ex. trench, unscreened

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/28/12

**BHT Unit Number:** 6 **Location:**

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 20 | v. dense, hard, dry sandy/ gravelly loam w/ cobbles 10YR 3/2 - 4/2 | trash, glass |
| ~~50-100~~ 20-100 | 10YR 3/1 dry. compact loam | brown, green, clear glass found in screen |
| ~~100-150~~ 100-220 | 10YR 4/3 crumbly loam | ——— |
| ~~150-200~~ 220+ | 10YR 4/3 silt loam w/ abundant $CaCO_3$ filaments, concretions | |
| 200-250 | | |
| 250-300 | | |

**Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Archaeological Survey Backhoe Unit Form

Project VFW Staff CD Date 6/28/12

**BHT Unit Number:** 7 **Location:** NE corner of VFW Lot

| Depth (cmbs) | Observations/Description | Cultural Materials |
|---|---|---|
| ~~0-50~~ 20 | Cobble fill w/ very hard dry 10YR 5/2 sandy loam | plastic bags, other trash |
| ~~50-100~~ 20-90 | 10YR 3/1-3/2 sandy loam | plastic bags - pipe? |
| ~~100-150~~ 90-200 | 10YR 5/3 sandy loam | — |
| 150-200 200+ | 10YR 4/3-5/3 sandy loam w/ abundant $CaCO_3$ filaments, concretions | — |
| 200-250 | | |
| 250-300 | | |

☆ shifted S. by ~50cm due to hitch parallel to trench

plan: ← N

**Bexar County Public Works**
**Flood Control Capital Improvement Office**
233 N. Pecos Suite 480, San Antonio, TX 78207
(210)335-7066 office (210)335-6713 fax

Flood Control

September 5, 2012

RECEIVED
SEP 12 2012
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Mr. Mark Denton
Archaeology Division
Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado St.
Austin, TX 78701

**Re: Archeological Survey Report VFW Boulevard Drainage Improvements Project SA-44**
**Bexar County, Texas**

Dear Mr. Denton:

The Bexar County Flood Control Capital Improvement Program (Program) and AECOM, Program Manager, are pleased to submit the attached Archeological Survey Report for the VFW Boulevard Drainage Improvements Project SA-44 Project in Bexar County, Texas.

This letter requests that you route the attached report to Mr. Brad Jones, or other reviewer, as appropriate. The project proposes to replace existing storm drains with upgraded storm drains to reduce flooding. As such, we are requesting concurrence with the survey conducted for the proposed improvements, and the "monitoring by a qualified archeologist is recommended for construction-phase excavations". Bexar County intends to conduct monitoring in accordance with the archeologist's recommendations.

Because this project is adjacent to a historic district, an assessment for historic structures in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA (although not required) is also being coordinated under separate cover with Ms. Linda Henderson. Ms. Kay Hindes (City of San Antonio) and Mr. Al McGraw (TxDOT) have been provided copies of the draft report, as they have interests in the project.

Please direct your response to:

Mr. David R. Wegmann, PE
Bexar County Public Works
Flood Control Capital Improvement Program Office
233 N. Pecos Suite 480
San Antonio, Texas, 78207

Attn: Jeremy Hanzlik, PE, Environmental Manager

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact the Environmental Manager, Mr. Jeremy Hanzlik, PE, at 210-296-2151 or by e-mail at jeremy.hanzlik@aecom.com.

Respectfully,

David R. Wegmann, PE
Engineering Services Manager
Bexar County Public Works

CONCUR
by
for Mark Wolfe
Executive Director, THC
Date 10/11/12
Track#

CC: Martin J. Cristofaro, PE, RPLS, CFM, Program Manager, BCFC Program
Susan E. Fraser, PE, CFM, Deputy Program Manager, BCFC Program
Rick Gray, PE, Engineering Project Manager, BCFC Program
Jeremy Hanzlik, PE, Environmental Manager, BCFC Program
Kay Hindes, City Archeologist, City of San Antonio
John Bryant, TxDOT, San Antonio District

Enclosures

DRAFT REPORT
ACCEPTABLE